

4v



44



Heatment in the Spring, Implanations more prompt
by Captain [unclear]

Chronic
COM [unclear]

Wm. S. Hattas

South East Corner
Market & South Street

Chicago

Scars

10 [unclear]

The [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
into the [unclear] part of [unclear]
[unclear]

Superior [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

The Sept Party [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

44

Impetigo of Gonorrhoea
Itching a few hours swelling of glans
very gon. swelling. The discharge of whey like matter
with caseous mucus.

And then - commences. But gon. not
very painful until the discharge thickens.

Those who have disease first time suffer most.

Sometimes water - then accumulates in
consequence of being refused to excrete in
the voiding producing so much pain.

Childs relief by colds ice cold water or
sipping out of bed & standing on cold heels.

Gon. occurs between 6th & 12 day after exposure
sometimes a few hours & sometimes a
six weeks.

Treatment.

Sometimes easily cured. Sometimes very difficult.

First moderate inflammation. 1st Poultrice warm
over two or three days. While inflammation of glans
reduced & discharge becomes free. V. S. bandage
hungry free & afterwards cream tart. In a week or
two very moderate attempts for it. Drinking
water, warm water, milk & water & demulcents.
A blunt manner of things.
Most is a lack of them. Use more attempts
injection use it 4 or 5 or 6 times a day.
If discharge is moderate & no benefit
change after. Aqueous. Nit. Liban. It does not
produce much pain it is soothing.

Notes from the Lectures of
 John Redman Cox M.D.
 Professor of Materia Medica & Pharmacy, in the
 University of Pennsylvania.

taken by Wm. S. Wallace L.L.D.

- 1821-22 -

" let me be nature's Volume broad display'd,
 " And to peruse her all instructive page,
 " My sole delight."

Notes on the Materia Medica, by J. R. Cox M.D. Nov. 24th

There a great difficulty arises, that of properly classing the Materia Medica. It consists of raw and compound materials. Incitantia & Sedantia are the primary divisions intended by me to be given to the Materia Medica. As diet and regimen are active agents in disease, it would be improper to exclude them, they will therefore constitute a third class under the title of Nutrientia, and which have been greatly neglected by Modern practitioners. It is very difficult to locate Medicines under any particular head or class, for scarce an article can be found in any one class, but with equal propriety might be placed in another as Mercury & Tartar Emetic is Emetic, Cathartic, and Sudorific in different doses, and possesses the virtues of many Medicines. I shall therefore divide it under three great classes, Sedantia, Incitantia & Nutrientia, the first of which embraces Anaesthetics, Emetics, Cathartics, Diuretics, Diaphoretics, Sialagogues & Derma & Hæmorrhægia, or those medicines which irritate the Skin. The Incitantia I shall divide into Stimulantia & Roborantia. The first of which may be subdivided into Stimulantia propria, Narcotica and Antispasmodica. The second into astringentia & Tonica, I shall pass by Antilithics & Emmenagogues as being an unnecessary class, also Anthelmintics which merely act as Cathartics. Many persons even in health discharge worms, & therefore cannot consider them as hurtful in general. These animals are truly a persecuted race, and more inimical against than sinning. The order in which I shall proceed with my Lectures, will be 1st. to treat of the Sedantia. 2nd. Incitantia. 3rd. Nutrientia, after which I shall go through a course of Pharmacy, and conclude with that necessary appendage Medical Jurisprudence. Of Sedantia, all substances may be considered stimulant and are only relatively sedative nor do I say that there is an article in Creation ^{directly} Sedative. There are many substances occasion immediate death, but we do not know whether they are Stimulant or Sedative as Electricity, carburetted hydrogen, & Prussic Acid, Prussic acid is a very

Dr Magnolia give it in dose of 6 Drops.

X Dr. loose slightly more up.

powerful medicine, and proves fatal to the vital principle, it is obtained from the leaves of the Peach, Laurel Berries, and bitter almond. Hydrogen. Nitrogen. Carbon (inert and harmless principles) exist in & form this poison, but alone is entitled to the name of Sedative. It is now called Hydrocyanic Acid, and when combined with water diluted Prussic acid. This last is by some highly spoken of as a Medicine in *Phthisis Pulmonalis*, and diseases of the chest, but the strictest caution is necessary, with regard to its use, as the smallest quantity is poisonous. Experiments in our University demonstrate its sedative effects. An atom was applied to the eye of a dog and he fell dead immediately. A second experiment, and he fell as if shot by a cannon-ball. Threw some of it through a tube into the stomach of a very strong dog and was killed immediately, the quantity used was 1 qt. to 4 of Alcohol. John Hunter threw ʒij of Laurel water into the bloodvessels, and did not kill. Its medicinal properties as yet remain in obscurity Magendie found it of service in short dry cough and cured an affection of the lungs of four years standing. We also found it of use in new & chronic coughs. Scheele's preparation has been supposed to palliate a consumption, and check *Phthisis*, by being exposed to the air it loses in a great measure its effects, for example a small quantity killed a cat, and immediately after 20 or 30 drops were taken with impunity. vide Dr E. D. Smith's Letter, Scheele obtained this acid by passing ammoniacal gas through red hot charcoal. By pouring water on red hot iron, a smell of Peach leaves takes place, and which always manifests the presence of the Acid vide Copi's Digestatory 1821. (article Prussic Acid.

Dr. Coxe. Monday. Nov. 26. 1821. On Venesection. It belongs to the first order in the class Sedantia, and is the most prompt and effectual means of evacuating the system, & may be called the quintessence of evacuating remedies. Our system may be compared to a musical instrument, and venesection the cord that vibrates most. Though this practice is pretty general, nevertheless it is had its opponents. The works of Sangrado still remain as a very

Uterus from Habit.

Human body is supposed to contain 20 to 30 lbs
of Blood.

Bleeding not so often begins? as limited fever

D. Darby relates a case where 5 lbs were lost
at one bleeding.

powerful advocate in favour of Blood letting. Dr Philip Boeckl is the person
 ridiculed by Le Sage under the name of Sangrado. It has been employed not
 only to remove disease, but to preserve health, and by a great many is resorted
 to in the Spring to remove plethora; even the hoiers of the day have their
 advocates. Venesections to me appear to ^{be} improper in health, as abstinence
 would answer a much better end. In cases of apoplexy it is imperiously
 demanded, except where it depends upon the Stomach, when Emetics should
 be used. Like other remedies, by frequent repetition loses its effects. In
 injuries of the Head or suppression of menses it has been extremely useful.
 Owe much to Dr Rush for its celebrity, who says no age should be spared.
 Its most immediate effect is to reduce the arterial system, and its use must
 be regulated by the judgment of the practitioner and other circumstances.
 Syncope is not the effect of large bleeding only. For I have known persons of a
 strong constitution suffer from the loss of a few ounces, and how it operates I
 do not know, as it does not depend on its quantity. Sometimes the effect is only
 momentary, at other times continuing half an hour. During this period the
 respirations are increased and a death-like paleness not to be explained
 ensues. The quantity to be taken depends upon the age, constitution and disease of
 the patient. In pleurisy must be governed by the pain, oppression & difficult
 respiration. I have known cases where the pulse was at first depressed and
 respiration difficult, but as the blood flowed, the pulse rose and the respiration
 became easier. The physician ought to be present when the blood is drawn,
 as several circumstances in a very short time would have either caused us to
 omit it entirely, or to draw a larger or smaller bleeding. Large quantities have
 been drawn, The quantity must be always to the necessity of the case. Galen at
 one bleeding took 48 ounces. Dr. Boeckl in an attack of Yellow Fever lost 180
 ounces in 10 days. In a sudden attack of Apoplexy, Dr. Dowsing lost 490. at
 one bleeding. In injuries of the Head ^{3 or 4} Dr. Dowsing states that he bled as
 high as 5 times a day. A young lady 19 years of age was bled 1020

+ Gallen recommends it as a deluge

Dr. Rush called the pulse the Dial Plate of the System
This is true as relates to the Bloodvessels.

xv.

+ Rush

all

will be

§ 8th It enables us to feel our way according to Dr. Cheyne

Cham bleed in the commencement of every disease in
order as he said "to feel his way".

+ Only in the former stage of Symplicia Maligna

times in order to remove plethora. A French physician bled a woman 3904 times from Sept. 29th to December, the following year, and in the course of 3 years was bled 26320 times. The medical Journal gives an account of a woman being bled 60 times in the last month of pregnancy. When blood is drawn in Fever it is to reduce its morbid action, and should be drawn during the paroxysm or at its commencement. It is not so frequently used in Intermittent as Remittent. In Chronic Intermittent it has been successful where every other ^{remedy} failed, and ought not to be omitted in Continend. It was recommended by Cullen in Synocha, but reprobated in Synochus, as he says it induces too great debility, but this is not the case as the fever will reduce the system more than the lancet, we are therefore warranted in it, as long as the pulse indicates. If in cases of general fever, bleeding is necessary, it is not less so in local inflammation. In the Phlegmatia, bleeding is a general remedy and can almost always be employed. In the first place we remove the local pain 2nd. The General febrile symptoms ^{are diminished} 3rd - We diminish the Functions of the inflamed part. 4th. They prevent those fatal terminations, as suppuration, Gangrene & Death. 5th. We stop Hemorrhages, and accumulation of pus &c. as in Dropsy, effusion of coagulable lymph and opacity of the Cornea. 6th. It prepares the system for other remedies as Purgings, Emetics, Antimonials &c. 7th. We reduce the local congestion of vessels by it. Better than by any other remedies. Local bleeding is frequently necessary, as in ophthalmia. In inflammation of the Brain the practice is warranted, also in Mania, and should be frequently employed. From many successful cases of profuse bleeding in Mania I shall select two. 200 oz was drawn from a patient 60 years of age in 7 weeks and another lost 400 oz in 47 bleedings, in 8 months. In those diseases of the Throat & Fauces termed 'Cynanche' it is especially necessary. In Cynanche Tonsillaris we bleed to prevent Schirrhus & suppuration. In Cynanche Maligna we know but little of its effects, it being so unfrequent but in Trachealis or Croup it should not be omitted. I was subject to it myself and demanded bleeding copiously. I have also experienced

+ In course of one hour

Thistles of, before both acute & Chronic,

In Gout it is something Abdominal

less

of it requires great caution -

Pruric acid may be something used with advantage when bloodless face
to allow breathing -

Something an Astringent may give way to the Stomach as it will be of a forced
Colour

its good effects in my family 20g of blood was taken from my Child, about 4 or 5 years old, before it was arrested. The same symptoms returned shortly after 6 to 8 ^{100g} more was taken, which relieved him a short time. the symptoms again returning I took from 4 to 6 ^{80g} and the disease was completely subdued without any apparent detelity ensuing. Cups & Leeches are sometimes on very young children, used but it requires great caution, not to let the little infant take cold during their application. We are also warranted in its use in Cynanche Parotidea or Mumps. as it prevents the swelling of the breasts in females, and testes in males. -

Friday Dec^r 5th 1822 - Tuesday Dec^r 11th 1822

Dr. Coxe Tuesday Nov 27th 1821 - But of all the Pyrexia of Cullen, bleeding can be most useful in Pneumonia, and other remedies compared to it are as a drop to the bucket, nor is it to be used too cautiously, but let the subsidence of the pain be the criterion, and not the pulse. as it increases in volume during the flow. The lancet even in the last stage of Phthisis Pulmonalis has been found useful and by Dr Rush used as a palliative thereby smoothing the avenues of death. Dr. Coxe calmed the last moments of a patient by bloodletting. It generally relieves a difficult respiration and hoarse cough. It is useful in every case of Phlegmasia and should be our only resort. We generally advise the use of leeches especially in local inflammations as it relieves the pain of the part affected. In the Exanthemata the propriety of Bloodletting can be doubted by none. In Hemorrhages the mode of evacuation is nearly the same, nor will it suffice to say that sufficient is discharged by the wound, as we bleed to cause a determination of the fluid to the incision. In Epistaxis I am doubtful of its utility, but in Hemoptesis it should not be omitted. as frequent bleedings are necessary. It has been used with advantage in Hemorrhoids or Piles. In Hematemesis, considerable caution is required as the discharge is so great as to exhaust the patient. It is our only resource in Apoplexy, nor can it be used too cautiously for recovery is very rapid after large bleedings. Cups & Leeches may be applied to the

In Apoplexy bleed from a large orifice & the patient to remain
in an erect position— Some recommend opening the Temporal
Artery, or jugular vein. We do not think it of no more advantage
than bleeding from the Arm—

Fluids should never be given to a patient labouring under Hydrophobia &

Mercury is too slow in its operation—

Dr Cox thinks that by giving internal medicine in Hydrophobia
you commit man & dog to death—

Time should be a criterion—

Examine the pulse in both arms, & the dominating differ materially—

Consult the works of Dr Rush—

In Punctured & Gun shot wounds— In hot Climate a punctured
with needles &c in Rheumatism, should be cautiously copied.
That person do not bear bleeding as well as Leas—
That part most proper to bleed which is most convenient
in topical bleeding— concerning this in the proper place—

head & temples. (vide pag 5 of this book) In Paralysis its good effects have been discovered, much diversity of opinion exists with respect to its use in Spasmodic affections, but cases are not wanting to prove its utility, which opinions have arisen from a negligent use. Tetanus & Hydrophobia require bleeding to its fullest extent, and pounds are to be extracted instead of ounces. Copious & frequent bleeding in the first stage have been employed with advantage but like all other remedies has been misused. Many remedies are now circulating as cures of Hydrophobia, among which is the Scutellaria but experience has not yet determined its utility, as sufficient number of cases have not come under the knowledge of any one physician to determine. but of the impracticability of venesection in this disease. I never can be persuaded - Case a man and his servant were bitten by a mad cat, the man had all the symptoms of Canine madness and died, while the servant suffered not at all. In these cases we are bound to employ every remedy in our power, and the omission of the lancet will be a degradation of that obligation. When your disease is acute your practice must be always acute. and we are indebted to Dr. Physick for the introduction of its use in these cases. It is the best means of curing disease. & therefore the safest. and from a misuse of it, has been almost borne down by the attacks of unexperienced writers. It is improper to use it in all cases of debility, as Dysphagia, and even here it has been advantageously used. It is also improper in several cases of fever, as in the last stages of Inflammatory fever, but by a due attendance to the state of the system, as well as disease, we cannot go wrong. It should be omitted at the close of the paroxysm. After suppuration has taken place, as in Plurisy, it may be improper. It makes but little difference from what part the Blood is drawn, but that part is the most proper, which is the most convenient. I cannot consider Arteriotomy as being of any more advantage than Venesection. I now come to the consideration of Local bloodletting and this there are two kinds Scarifying & cupping or Leeching. Scarification consists of opening the vessels of the inflamed part with a Knife or lancet and is useful in cases of Inflammation of the adnata also Ophthalmia in which the vessels are relieved of a fluid not

Local applications useful.
 Some glassy may be substituted for Cups.
 I need at 1/2 p. Ect. will draw off in own of blood

I Eberly defines it a specific operation

Nausea sometimes is as benefited as Vomiting

Now Indians are associated with 15 kinds of Ect. which
 of the respectable kind - 4 two of the Mundana

belonging to them. but effused by error loci, or vis a tergo Cupping is another means of blood letting, which depends upon the mechanical pressure of the atmosphere, and is of great service in Pout, and Rheumatism. In Pleurisy it has also been useful after general bleeding. Leeches are of more modern practice, and have been carried to a great extent in this Country. Their action is analogous to Cupping only in a smaller form, and are used in cases where it is inconvenient to employ Cupping, and are also less painful. In Hemorrhoids they have been usefully employed, but not according to the British practice of applying but one leech at a time, which is ridiculous. Where we are some which draw nearly an ounce. They may be employed when we wish to bleed children and cannot find a vein. We should not when necessary omit bleeding in children on account of their age. even if only a few hours old and no article stands higher than Venesection in *The Materia Medica*.

Dr Core, Wednesday Nov. 28th 1821. On Emetics and here I must object to Murry's as well as Cullen's definitions of it (vide Cullen's & Murry's Mat. Med.) They are those Medicines which when taken into the stomach, invert the peristaltic motion of the stomach and when long continued of the whole alimentary canal. Vomiting may be excited by other than substances taken into the stomach, as Tickling the fauces with a feather, sailing & Rocking at sea, which may be used when others are not convenient and the circumstances require it immediately, as in cases of Poisons taken into the stomach &c. They have been employed a long time and constitute a particular part of Mat. Med. They as well as the Laxative have had their opponents, but I cannot reprobate the use for the abuse of it. Dogs & Cats are led to it by instinct, they eat grass & thereby excite vomiting. It has been doubted by some, whether the stomach was at all excited in Vomiting, but that the diaphragm & abdominal muscles alone were irritated. That the Diaphragm & abdominal muscles assist in vomiting, we have no reason to doubt. but the stomach remaining passive is entirely contrary to

+ It has been ruptured during vomiting again how comes it that the stomach contracts to propel the food downwards & not to assist in ejecting its contents.

It cannot depend upon its chemical or mechanical operation alone - if so, we would always have the same operation

v. Upon the first effect of nausea

Thumbe vomits

v. 8. against emetics in their operation

- (1) & Bilious fever.
- (2) In the forming stage of yellow fever I have known Zerbith very beneficial as an emetic.
- (3) As emetics may cause the rupture of more vessels of the brain. They ought to be preceded by bleeding.

our opinion. Dr. Willis, ascribes the action of the stomach alone to vomiting, and experiments in this University prove that the stomach is in action in vomiting. How these substances produce their effects is as yet unexplained and fortunately does not require a complete envelopment. Darwin says they operate from excessive exhaustion or diminished action. But vital action is the cause of the substances taken in exciting vomiting, this is manifest from its non-immediate action, nausea rarely coming in less than 15 or 20 minutes. The first indication of their action is an uneasy, vermicular sensation of the alimentary canal, attended with some nausea or chilliness, a dead paleness insues and violent symptoms arise. Salivary Glands are excited, pulse rises as soon as vomiting ceases, and the former symptoms subside, and leave the patient in a languid sleep, having a great disposition to sleep. Some stomachs may be more easily excited at one time than another, also one stomach than another. A powerful sympathy exists between the stomach & every part of the body, frequent evacuations arise from the intestines. Some advise the use of Emetics in health, but I think this is carrying it too far. Cullen & Cheyne have advised their use in health, but I think this erroneous. Some use them to sharpen their appetites, and particularly the alderman of London, before a feast. When disease arises from poison &c. occasioning disorder in the stomach, they are obviously necessary. In many febrile diseases, they may be improper, but are especially serviceable after bloodletting. Emetics have been given as far back as the days of Hippocrates. In the Yellow Fever they are not always proper, as they may add fuel to the fire, & I do not know whether it would not be proper to omit them entirely. In Intermittents where there is no inflammation in the stomach, they may be universally employed, accompanied with moderate depletion and should be given before a paroxysm. In Epilepsy they are used to check it. In Aphrodisia, they have been used by Fothergill, but I think more reliance is to be placed on a Cathartic, but avoid especially the use of the feather. In Hydrocephalus they are hardly proper, unless

Dr. Cox

1. As I do not believe that they promote absorption. But when we are convinced that the disease is located in the stomach they may be useful.
2. In the acute stage they cannot precede v. s.

In cases v. s. bloodletting are the principal remedies. especially bleeding it prevents effusion & the deciduous membrane. Death is never caused by this measure as this is not found in the clothes when we have the spasmodic contractions.

in the incipient stage. In Local Inflammations attended with fever, they are useful only as they have the power of acting on the surface. In Rheumatism their use is warranted by Dr. Barton and others. In acute I should give them in preference to other remedies. In Pout, they have been extremely useful, but Cheyne advises them only when there is much bile, and here they are strongly indicated. In Chronic Ophthalmia their use is warranted, and in all the Oynanches, they have been found serviceable, but especially in Oynanche Trachealis where they may supersede the lancet, and should be given in the very commencement. I shall here mention the symptoms of this most violent & distressing disease. The most violent forms sometimes approach very suddenly. Languor for a day or two, patient begins to droop towards evening starting hoarseness, urine diminished, bowels constipated, lips pale, eyes brilliant, & sometimes diffused, dry cough, violent at night, hoarseness, costiveness, voice altered, shoulders elevated, and alternate flushings of heat & chills. Sometimes but a few hours preceding the attack, and sometimes only a few days, the night is spent in restlessness, and the ordinary occupations are laid aside. This disease most generally comes on at midnight with a difficulty of breathing and a hoarse harking, the pulse becomes full and hard and every symptom denotes Strangulation. A cold and clammy sweat breaks out and the patient is in extreme distress. The muscles of the abdomen act with violence and the patient is relieved only by vomiting and venesection.

Dr. Ross Thursday Nov 29th 1821. I relate two cases in his own family successfully treated by venesection & Emetics. In all pulmonary affections, as Asthma, pertussis &c they have been used as Expectorants, but that they ever effect a cure is to me doubtful, though they have proved palliative. In Mania they are always to be used in large doses, as here sickness proves favourable. In Mania a potius they have been used by Dr. Klapp, but I must doubt their efficacy. In Sic Dolorum, which is one of the most distressing

Sick-headache

1 The stomach and bowels should be attended to

2 Emetics have been found extremely beneficial.

2 As it produces diaphoresis

4 Hemorroids

In low fevers where bleeding & cathartics with Emetics have been useful -

In Dropsy give it in nauseating doses -

4 Mercury should be used,

5 If dysentery take on the Bilious type. Emetics are very beneficial & pain in back & limbs -

5 At the same time the patient should be covered with flannel

6 the cold bath & leeches are more to be relied on

8 or whatever emetic may be at hand; or tickling the fauces with the finger, or feather.

4 Phlegm & full habit bleed -

If strong impression on the stomach give little drink

✓ If too much vomiting apply hydropic ^{Real} Hot water, Stimulants

Landanum, Hot Brandy, Plaster, - Mercurial & Molasses -

In case of poison in large & undivided doses

ing diseases, inflicted on mankind, they have surpassed other remedies, and we are indebted to Dr. Physick for their introduction into general use, as well as in Tetanus. Dr. Chapman employed them successfully in a case of Idiopathic Tetanus. In Hydrophobias they may be improper, on account of the difficulty of deglutition. In cases where peack stones have been swallowed an Emetic has been successfully employed. also in obstructions of Gall Duct, or calculi of the Kidneys. In Sick Head-ache. Spicacuanha may be exhibited with success, and in Puerperal Fever no one can deny their good effects. but I am still led to think venesection better. They have been considerably employed in Hemorrhages, but they require great caution, and may be used in Hemoptyses, in small and nauseating doses. They have also been used in Uterine Hemorrhage, but I think bleeding more beneficial. Hunter used them in ~~Hernia~~ ^{Hernia} and glandular swellings. In Dropsy it is difficult to tell, as they are rarely given alone, but that they excite absorption cannot be denied. When dependant on Measmatic affections, they have been used successfully, but to be given in nauseating doses. In Diabetes of great utility. In the bites of Venomous animals, they are recommended. They may be given in Dysentery, but I should rather trust to Venesection & Purgatives. In Diarrhea they are useful, and may be employed in general. In Dyspepsia, repeated doses of Spicacacuanha in the quantity of gr. ℥. will be found extremely useful. In England, they have been employed in the cure of Rickets with success. They have also been recommended in Fluor albus & Chlorosis, and which close the list of diseases they have been employed in. For the mode of exhibition of Emetics, vide Chapman, I shall only give a few directions and first, that they are best when preceded by venesection. 2nd. In cases of poisons taken into the Stomach, the most active are to be used, and to be administered promptly. 3rd. In ordinary cases to be given in divided doses. 4th. They should not be given in Pregnancy, Menstruation (except when poisons have been taken in) Hysteria, nor Hernia, and should be cautiously used in Hemorrhage.

Children require less ^{drink} water than adults -

Use a bandage around the abdomen to ^{support} assist the muscles -

Harsh diet such as Tobacco etc -

(Gently, powerful, & strong)

Use of the
X. Yellow is purgation by creamers, also as a glyster -

I would advise you to ask your patient on exhibiting an Emetic, if he has any
 Hernia. They are better given on an Empty Stomach, the morning therefore is the
 best time. If the vomiting is too great employ opium &c. and if an overdose
 has been taken, sinapisms, blisters, and boiling water to the pit of the Stomach.
 Dr. Willis recommends an injection of Milk & Starch. ^{Dr. Willis} Drink not proper when
 we want an active operation, but may be used with advantage when operating
 and should be warm. Chamomile Tea is a very pleasant drink in these
 cases. I now enter on the consideration of the individual articles of the Materia
 Medica, and in the first place I would recommend your practice to be chiefly
 confined to two. Viz. Ipecacuanha, and Tartar Emetic. I shall first consider the
 Vegetable, among which Ipecacuanha stands preeminent. Although its use has
 been introduced into practice more than 150 years ^{1649. 1st of Decr} since, yet we are ignorant
 of the plant from which it is obtained, but it is generally supposed to be procured
 from the *Callicocca Ipecacuanha*, or the *Cephaelis emetica*, a pentandrous plant
 and a native of South America. It was supposed by Helvetius the druggist of
 Lewis XIV. who introduced it into Practice, to be found nowhere but near gold
 mines, and divides it into 3 kinds, brown, gray and white, while Nicotian says
 there are 4 kinds, brown, gray, white, & yellow.

Dr. Cooper. Friday Nov^r 30th 1821. Ipecacuanha in the language of South America
 means vomiting root. The ^{Brown} is the best, and is given in the dose of 1 gr. in an
 ounce of water with the addition of a little Syrup to an adult. It is frequently
 used combined, but I am averse to any preparations, while the raw can be used.
 It loses its strength by being exposed to the air according to some, but of this I
 am doubtful. Its dose varies in different persons, it has been effectual in the dose
 of 1 or 2 grs. 5 grains will produce vomiting, 10 seldom fails: the average dose
 may be considered from 10 to 15 grains and perhaps 20. though it (speaking of
 the most powerful kind) might be extended to 30 or 40 grains. Half a grain of
 Tartar Emetic added to 10 or 12 grains of Ipecacuanha will generally excite vomiting.

The active principal of *Ipecac*: is the Emetin or Emitein.
 the only difference in the two is, that the latter is
 more pure than the former.

| In combination the the Saline medicine is better

+ When the eruption is disposed to recede

4 hours preceding

After the nausea commences, warm Chamomile Tea may be employed to assist the vomiting. We will now speak of it in the cure of diseases, and first of Dysentery, in which it has been recommended by Dr. Cullen, but I am doubtful whether or not it is as useful as supposed by Dr. Cullen who used it as an Emetic. When it produces Diaphoresis it is generally useful, Murry has used it as an Antispasmodic and astringent but I am ^{im}certain of its precedence over Venesection as an antispasmodic though it may be useful in small doses of grs ij or iij every 4 or 5 hours. It sometimes affects a cure by one powerful sweat. Dr. Barton gave it in this disease in the following formula:

R. Specacuanha: grs. xij
Opium: " " ij } M. ft. xij doses, to be given every 2 hours.
Creta: ppt. " " XXIV.

Dr. Clark recommends three drachms to be boiled in a pint of water, and injected. This medicine may be given safely to infants. In Diarrhea its use has been warranted by several writers, and Candowen says he has employed an Emetic in chronic Diarrhea when astringents and other remedies failed. The general mode of employing it is 1 or 2 grs. in the morning before rising, and an anodyne at night though this must not be repeated too often as it injures the tone of the Stomach and Intestines. Specacuan is certainly the best, as it does not produce such disturbance in the system. In acute Febile Diseases it has been employed in combination in the following form, of Specacuan. — with saline medicines

In Intermittents, is useful given before the coming on of the Paroxysm, or at the end of the cold stage. In continued it is decidedly useful, on account of its Diaphoretic effects frequently cutting short the disease, also in Inflammatory Fevers, and the Exanthemata. In Hemorrhages as Uterine and Pulmonary it has been found very useful. In the first it is given combined with Saccharin Saturni Toxicum Dr. Barton as follows

R. Sacch. Saturni: - grs. iv.
Specacuan: - " i ℥.
Muc. Opium: - " ℥. } M. ft. dose 1/2 or 1 gr. every 1 or 2 hours.

1 So as to excite Maudsley

The Juice of *Spe. aculeata* sometimes produces Asthma
In Dropsy been useful as a diuretic to promote Absorption
it is better to give it in small nauseous doses,
Dropsy it has been found very useful, by giving it
in the form of Doer's powder in large doses.

It is contra indicated in Inflam. Stomach & Liver
Pregnancy &c.

Dr. Barton says it acts properly on the Bile
& the Lungs

1 *Gilenia Trifoliata* - Gel. Americana

2 Its quantity is a very great objection to its use.

Dr. Barton says its virtues are in the bark

1 In small doses

In *Phtisis Pulmonalis*, when febrile symptoms exist it may be given in doses of $\frac{1}{2}$ a grain to 1 or 2 grains, in combination with creta ppt. is recommended by Dr. Barton. In *Epilepsy*, recommended by Akinside in doses of $\frac{1}{2}$ j. In *Habitual or Chronic Asthma* it is given in doses of 5 to 10 grains ^{every other day or 3 to 5 times} every day. It has brought on a paroxysm of *Asthma* by its antispasmodic powers. In *Pertussis & Dyspnoea* it is very useful, and also in *Hysteria*, in nauseating doses. In *Mania Hydrophobea* to be given largely. Its use cannot be doubled in *Jaundice*, and visceral obstructions. It is said to be useful in *Amourosis*, but of this I am very doubtful, yet it might be used as an assistant. In cases of *Poisons* taken into the *Stomach*, it is inferior to some other remedies, and has been employed in large doses without effect, but nevertheless, ought to be tried and that not with a sparing hand. It has been supposed to check the narcotic effects of opium, and has been called an antidote for that, and is so in small doses, particularly in the *Dovers Powder*, but not when large quantities have been taken in. It is contra-indicated in cases of a disposition to *Hemorrhagy*, *Pregnancy* & *Menstrua*. &c. — Allied to this is an American Plant, called *Spiraea Trifoliata*, Indian Physick &c. Indigineous and grows in various parts of the United States. Its virtues by Dr. Barton confined to the root. Though this has been denied by some. It grows in bogs & marshes, and is to be found from Maine to Georgia, is about 6 inches in height, and has trifoliate leaves, ^{alternately placed} of a bright green colour on the upper surface & pale green on the lower. The roots are not so large as those of the *Spicaean* viz. 25 or 30 grains. I have had too little experience of the Medicine to say much of its properties, though I would not recommend it in preference to the *Spicaean*, yet it may be a very important article in the interior of our country. It is said to possess a tonic power, but it must be in small doses, it has also on that account been used in *Intermittent Fevers*. There is a species in *Kentucky* much more powerful. Next I shall mention the *Euphorbia Spicaeantha* which is an active plant, and grows spontaneously in several parts of the United States. It is the root which is employed, and is given in the dose of

Narcotine 1 Minute & afterwards ~~reverses~~
 depresses the pulse & prostrates the person &c.
 100th & soluble in Alcohol & Water

Hyandria monogyna.

At first the bulb is smooth & green,
 which is not the case of the quill. It has
 also the leaves terminate in all like
 points of 6 inches long.

The taste of the quill is more bitter,
 & it makes the bulb nearly inert.

Rhizoma

10 to 15 & 20 grains. It is only used by Country Practitioners, when the *Ipecacuanha* cannot be conveniently obtained. *Nicotiana Tabacum*. It is seldom used as an Emetic on account of its extreme violence, it will therefore be treated of under the title of Narcotics. It is an annual plant, and a native of America, from whence it was carried to Europe, where it is cultivated by some for its medicinal properties. The leaves are about 2 feet long, of a pale green colour whilst fresh, but when dried carefully, of a lively yellowish cast. They have a strong disagreeable, narcotic smell and a very acrid burning taste. It possesses many properties but it is too powerfully stimulant. It is useful in relieving spasm and employed as an Enema in *Hernia*, and where poisons have been swallowed, as a Cataplasm over the Stomach to excite Vomiting. Is used both as an Emmenagogue and Diarrhoeagogue, but I consider it rather a luxury than a Medicine, and might be expelled from the lists of the *Materia Medica*. The principle which it especially owes its effects to is called *Nicotin* and is precipitated by the Vineture of Gall. I think this property worthy the attention of Physicians, as it might be a useful article in the *Mat Med* (vide Dr. Craiford Thesis).

Dr. Ross. Saturday Decr 1st 1821. *Scilla Maritima*, Sea Onion. It is a perennial plant, growing wild on the shores of Spain, Africa &c. and has a large bulbous root resembling the tulip or onion, having an acrid bitter taste and scarcely any odour. When the root is rubbed on the skin it produces blisters. The *Scilla* is a bitter principle, and is taken from the bulb. When burnt, they give out the smell of Caramel. In drying loses 1/6 of its weight. Its use is ancient, and was more generally employed as an expectorant than Emetic, and ^{now} this account has been used in affections of the lungs in the following formulae.

<p>1st Vinegar. 2nd The Syrup. & 3rd. The Oxy-mel.</p> <p><i>R</i> Scilla. ℥ij - Vinegar - ℥ij - Alcohol - ℥ss -</p> <p>Macerate the squills with the vinegar 24 hours. decant & add the Alcohol. dose from ʒj to ʒss.</p>	<p><i>R</i> Vinegar of Squills - ℥ij - Purified Sugar - ℥iiss -</p> <p>Dissolve the sugar with a gentle heat so as to form a syrup & dose a spoonful or two - also may be given as an Emetic to children</p>	<p><i>R</i> Vinegar of Squills - ℥ij - Clarified Honey - ℥ij -</p> <p>Boil them in a glass vessel over a slow fire to the thickening of a syrup - dose ʒij or ʒij</p>
---	---	--

In large doses, it purges & sometimes Strangury

Stibium

The dose of the squill as a nauseant is 1 to 2 or 3 grains, and an Emetic 4 or 5 grains twice or thrice a day. I have a preparation of the Squill, which is superior to any other I have ever met with. It operates by purging, vomiting and sweat, and has been called by me, the Syrupus Scilla Compositus; by the Nat. Pharmacopoeia, Mel. Scylla Compositus. The greater quantity made at a time, the better, as it improves by time. It ought to be transparent. The following is the formula.

R Pulv. Scilla lb. ss
 " Scilla - lb. ss } *velgo. Hare Syrup.*
 Aqua Font. - lb. viij

Boil together over a slow fire half consumed, strain off the liquor, and add of Strained Honey lb. iv.

Boil them to the consistence of a Syrup, and add to every pound of this syrup 16 grains of Warter Emetic, that is one grain to the ounce. The dose varies from 10 drops to one or more tea spoonfuls every quarter of an hour, according to the age of the patient or violence of the disease. I will now speak of Emetics from the Mineral Kingdom, and first of Antimony which holds the first rank in the Materia Medica. It is active in its metallic state, but in combination furnishes us with some of the most valuable articles in the Mat. Med. I will consider here its Emetic qualities. It is never found in a pure state, but generally combined with Sulphur, and called a Sulphurat of Antimony, which has little activity, and seldom employed in the Practice of Physic. When separated from the Sulphur is called Regulus of Antimony. "The origin of the term Antimony is somewhat curious. It is related that about the 15th Century, Basil Valentine, a German Monk much addicted to experimental enquiries, gave the crude antimony to some hogs, which it speedily fattened. Encouraged by analogy he also with the same view gave it clandestinely to his 'brethren of the Cloister,' and thought it would have the same effect upon their lean and spare carcasses, but all of whom however died, and from the circumstance of its proving so deleterious in this case it was called Ante Mortem, and ultimately by corruption, Antimony. Like most active medicines

The Sulphuret as we find it in the shops is not employed in disease, at least for men.

Phlegma

Sub-muriate of antimony.

Sibol will remain with the rest. But unless proper care be observed. On this account it has been recommended to evaporate it to dryness & afterwards redissolved & then crystallized.

it forged its way into the Practice of Physic with much difficulty. After very violent contentions with many medical Men of his age Basil Valentine succeeded in establishing its credit as an internal remedy, and in the plenitude of his exultation, cried out.

"Curvus triumphalis Antimonii."

Nevertheless it soon relapsed into disrepute and was once more brought into notice by the strenuous efforts of the wild and eccentric Paracelsus. The Antimoniated Tartrate of Potash, or the Tartar Emetic, is the one used in Practice. It is employed in Febrile Diseases, but its benefit is confined to the early stage. It is useful both in Intermittent and Continued, as well as Remittent. The Exanthemata have derived advantages from it. It has engaged the attention of Alchemists. & in its metallic state, has been employed as a perpetual pill, producing cathartic effects. The combinations of it were very numerous formerly, being about 100. The one under consideration is the most valuable. The following is the mode of preparing it.

℞ Nitromuriatic oxyd of Antimony - ℥ ij
 Vaportartras Potassae - ℥ iijss
 Distilled Water (by Measure) - ℥ xvij } Boil the water in
 a glass vessel, then gradually throw into it the oxyd and tartar, previously mixed
 and boil for half an hour, then filter the liquor through paper, and crystallize
 by slow cooling. The Tartaric acid is capable of combining in many instances, with
 two bases at the same time forming with them triple crystallizable salts. In the
 present instance it is combined with an oxyd of Antimony and Potash, and as the
 potash is essential to its constitution, and the real tartrate of Antimony, is a different
 salt, its name on Chemical principles should certainly have been Tartrate
 of Antimony and potash. The dose of the Tartar Emetic is 5 grains, unless given for
 poisons, and operates both as an Emetic and a Cathartic. But it may be
 given dissolved in water, in divided doses, and at short intervals to excite
 vomiting. The recipe is as follows. ℞ Tartar Emetic - grs. 4 to 6 } Dose for an adult.
 Aqua - ℥ 4 }

2 Similar to the symptoms induced by other poisons

In small doses, it excites nausea and proves a powerful diaphoretic and expectorant. As a Diaphoretic it is given in small doses from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ of a grain, and as an Expectorant in doses still smaller. In Infants the Antimonial Wine is generally employed. The strength of it varies very much, you should prepare it for yourself. It was formerly made by dissolving the Mass of Antimony in Wine, but it is so uncertain in its operations, that it is discarded. We use the Solution of Tartar Emetic. in Wine or Water. there are different modes of preparing it, according to the London College Formula, 4 grs to an ounce; the Edinburgh 2 grs. to the ounce. The following are the Edinburgh and London Formulas.

R. Antimonii Tartras \mathfrak{ij}
 Dist. Aqua (boiling hot) $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ij}$
 Spanish White Wine - $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{viij}$ } Edinburgh.

R. Antimon Tart: - \mathfrak{ij}
 Dist. Aqua (boiling hot) - $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{io}$
 Spanish White Wine - $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{viij}$ } London.

Dissolve the Antimonial Tartar in the water, and then add the wine. It has no advantage over the watery solution, except it does not spoil by keeping. The best way is to dissolve it in water and add alcohol to preserve it from putrefaction. A child of 1 or two days old may safely take 1-2 or 3 grains of this Medicine, which may be increased in proportion to its age. From the experiments of Magendie he found the Tartar Emetic to be poisonous, but is soon relieved by vomiting. 6 drams. were taken by a girl, and immediately after a quantity of oil was given, which excited vomiting and soon relieved her. When more than 6 grains were used, death ensued, and the lungs presented an Inflammatory appearance, and the lining of the intestinal canal from the cardiac to the inferior extremity of the bowels. - Lungs were much disordered.

Dr. Fox. Monday. Dec. 3rd. 1821. When death is produced by Emetic Tartar it is owing to the absorption of the salt. 5 grains mixed with a little mucilage. were thrown into the vein of the thigh of a dog, and produced death immediately. The effect are a rough metallic taste, nausea, Syncope and difficult deglutition. In general the Tartar Emetic does not produce very grievous symptoms, where

1 This operation is chiefly confined to cold weather.

In Hemorrhage in nauseating doses.

When Medicines are given for a long time or continued it is then called in Alteratives.

In Typhoid & Typhus it is recommended the latter is too little known to draw a conclusion - arsenic is the best remedy in doses of a tea spoonful a day of Fowler's Solution.

Salt Emet should be given in massive doses in dysentery after the stomach has been cleansed.

5 or 10 grains.

Sometimes the injection of salt acts as a purgative.

it can be expelled by vomiting. When taken we must use an infusion of the Yellow
 Bark without delay if it cannot be evacuated. If this cannot be obtained use
 a decoction of Nut Gall, Tea and Oak bark, and if then arise Inflammation
 we must resort to the lancet. It operates as an Emetic, Cathartic, Diaphoretic,
 Diuretic, and Expectoant, use is almost universal both in Intermittent &
 Remittent, as well as Continued. It is often employed as an Emetic & Cathartic.
 After its operation in fevers, a Diaphoresis comes on which is very beneficial.
 When it neither vomits nor purges it excites an impression on the Stomach
 and this impression exciting remote action on the heart and arteries, produces
 great changes in them with copious Diaphoresis. Dr. Cullen supposed Antimonials
 to do most good when they excited nausea or vomiting, while Fordyce, on the contrary,
 asserts they are most efficacious when the slightest disorder is created. Administered
 in small doses as a nauseating diaphoretic, they are most useful. In the Phleg-
 masia Tartar Emetic is much employed, but should be preceded by bleeding and
 purges. In the Exanthemata have been highly recommended, especially in Small
 Pox, which is administered in nauseating doses, during the inflammatory state.
 It has also been useful to prepare the system for Inoculation by Tartar Emetic.
 Rosseau has used it with great advantage in Chronic eruptions of the
 Skin, in doses of 4 to 5 grains, every morning. In Measles and Allicaria has
 been found useful in small doses. When they suddenly recede, we must give
 Tartar Emetic ^{to vomit} in Dysentery, the preference has been given to Ipecacuan. The Crata-
 geo of antimony was by Pingle & Fordyce considered superior to all other Emetics
 in this disease, but of this I am doubtful. It has been highly recommended
 by a New York Physician, in Croup, in Diarrhea, and other bowel complaints.
 we should employ the Ipecacuan, the Tartar Emetic proving too irritating. Where
 poisons have been taken that Emetic is best, which can most conveniently employ.
 Dr. Chapman injected the Tartar Emetic in the amount of 3j. Dr. Chapman
 also used it in obstructions of the Bowels and says he cured an Idiopathic
 Tetanus by nauseating clysters. New Medicines act with more irritability

Tart Emet dusted on an adhesive plaster & applied promptly and
 very soon & contains a fluid - Useful in Chronic Pain
 2 These are so nearly allied to each other that
 they may be considered as one & the same
 Kermis I prefer as an alterative dose ʒss to ʒss
 The sulph. Prec: contains more sulphur than Kermis
 Sulphur & Antimony of colored with benicton red - have
 sometimes been sold for Cherry Mineral -

* Supposed to be similar to Famey Powder ^{see} 32 & 8

P. Antimony given in fever as a diaphoretic in dose 1 to 3 gr
 larger dose purge - & may be given in pills or powder
 Cop: 32 & 8

It sometimes it causes Gangren which is
 known by the middle separation of parts

on the skin. dusted on or applied as an Emplastrum, and have been very much recommended as a local application in Chronic affections of the Breast. There are three preparations of this mineral. (beside the Tartar Emetic) which are nearly allied to each other, only differing in the small amount of their ingredients viz *Hermes Mineralis*, *Sulphur Auratum*, and *Sulphur*.

Antimonii Precipitatum. (vide Dispensatory) They are all Emetics in small doses but are inferior to the Tart. Emetic. The dose is 1 to 5 grains, recommended in Cutaneous diseases and exceeds the above called the *Sulphur Antimonialis*.

composed of ⁴³ parts Phosphate of Lime and ⁵⁷ of ~~Sulphur~~ ^{oxide of Antimony}. I shall again speak of it when I come upon Diaphoretics. I now proceed to Copper. the only preparation I shall notice is the Sulphate or Blue Vitriol.

When ~~precipitated~~ crystals are of a rhomboid form, soluble in water, but not in Alcohol, decomposed by the alkalis. Earths & some of the Metals. the alkaline carbonates, borates, and phosphates and some metallic salts. Its decomposition ought to be noticed in order that we may not destroy its effects, in our prescriptions. It is composed of.

Hydro-oxide of Copper	42	} 100.
Sulphuric Acid	33	
Water of Crystallization	25	

In its metallic state it possesses no deleterious effects, as, ʒj of the powder of the copper was given without any bad effects. The oxides alone are poisonous very bad effects result from cooking in Copper vessels and also in drawing off liquor with them. as the liquor oxidizes them. The sub-acetate of copper is the most important of the Cupreous poisons, and the one from which fatal accidents chiefly occur. It acts particularly on the alimentary canal, and death immediately ensues after being taken into the Stomach. The symptoms are a styptic curious taste in the Mouth, excessive nausea and vomiting, and frequent attempts to vomit, colic pains & purging, black faces, syncope. Convulsions & Death. When these occur we must endeavour to obviate its

1 Dr. Caspe thinks the sugar will have but little effect, unless largely diluted with water or milk, which will most probably excite vomiting

2 As a tonic from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain

3 Divided into pills no or more to be given in the morning.

Shellen

4 of id of zinc

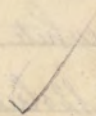
It has the appearance of loaf-sugar.

In its pure state like Sulphate of Mag.

Antidote - some suppose Milk &

action by large and copious draughts of oily and mucilaginous liquors, or destroy its virulence by solutions of Potass or sulphuret of potass, or an infusion of Nut Galls. according to M. Orfila. Sugar alone can be regarded as specific against its action, and may be employed in its solid state or in solution. If visceral inflammation has already taken place bloodletting, leeches, warm baths, fomentations, emollient Clysters, and mucilaginous drinks, must also be employed, while the different nervous symptoms, as spasm and convulsions, may be relieved by narcotics and antispasmodics. Sulphate of Copper is very prompt and active in its operation and may be ranked among the most important articles of the Materia Medica. Its dose as an Emetic is from 3 to 5 grains. In case of poisons taken into the stomach we give \mathfrak{ss} . It is extolled by several physicians in Phthisis Pulmonalis. Dr. Lactor combined it with Specacuan equal quantities from 7 to 10 grains each, given every morning untill 5 or 6 evacuations are produced. It has gained considerable reputation in the South in Croup. Combined with an equal portion of Tartar Emetic constitutes the once celebrated dry vomit of Marcett, so called from its being exhibited without drink. Sulphate of Zinc or White Vitriol is of a bluish white colour, somewhat resembling sugar. The white vitriol of commerce is seldom pure, to have it pure it is necessary to dissolve, filter and crystallize it. To use as a medicine it may be dissolved in water, when the first crop of crystals will be found to be pure. It soon produces vomiting, and may be given in the dose of \mathfrak{ss} to 2 in case of poisons taken into the stomach, and if it does not act in 5 or 20 minutes should be repeated. I think the Sulphate of Zinc preferable to all other Emetics when opium has been taken too freely, but in cases of poisons substances that Emetic is to be preferred which is most convenient. Mustard assists its operation. Dr. Mosely speaks very highly of it and thinks it more determinate than most of the other Emetics, but I cannot indul-

Dr. Jackson says it does, Salmon Somers



2. And increase the number of stools

✓ lateral moving + pancreas from 40

ge so high opinion. It has been highly recommended in Pertussis combined with Tartar Emetic as an antispasmodic, In Croup its use is unfounded. Mosely found it useful in several diseases & always used it Solution. the following is the formulae.

R White Vitriol ℥ij
Mum - - ℥j

Cochineal grs. iij Dissolve in a pint of boiling water. the dose. $\frac{5}{8}$ grains. Mr find a good deal of empiricism in his practice. Several of the preparations of Mercury have been used I shall mention only one, the Sub Sulphas Hydragryi, or Serpents Mineral consisting of a quantity of the peroxide of Mercury and Sulphuric Acid. The sulphate of Mercury thrown into boiling water divides into two portions, the one held in solution is the Supersulphate, the other which is precipitated is the Subsulphate, and is insoluble. It has been given in bites of mad-dogs, in doses of 5 grains. That it induces salivation is in my opinion very erroneous. It is used as an Emetic rather than an Emetic, but I think may be entirely dispensed with. Mercurius of Mercury or Corrosive Sublimat is another preparation that has been used with success in Larynx & Trachealis, but it is so dangerous a remedy, and especially among children, that it might be omitted. you will confine yourself more especially to the Tartar Emetic and Spicacuan as answering in every respect, the virtues of the others. Cathartics. This term is given to those medicines which increase the discharge from the bowels, or as Willis says produces vomiting from the wrong end, it being an action directly contrary to that of vomiting. Cathartics properly speaking signify purgation, & Diuretics as well as Emetics were thus called by old writers, but I shall confine myself to those which produce a discharge from the elementary canal. It is necessary to know what is contained in the Stomach & Intestines, in order to prescribe a Cathartic. They contain Chyle & Feces and in order to expel the latter Nature has provided them with

Talap produces large evacuation. color yellow + less offensive smell

All cathartics act as Stimulants.

They do not act on inorganic matter, but
the vitality upon them
by not acting

muscular fibres, acting by a vermicular action expelling it from them by a motion, called Peristaltic. In order to show how necessary it is to keep this part of the body clean it was remarked by the Emperor Aurelius, (who always paid a due respect to this part of the body as to Cleanliness) Turn your corpus wrong side out and see how proud you will be! I mention this in order to let you know that it is quite as proper to keep the inner surface clean as the exterior. They were early attended to by the best writers. They were used and still are by Savages. The operation of a Cathartic, has been called a natural action, in contradistinction to Emetics, which is called unnatural, but this distinction is unnecessary. I recommend to your attentive perusal a work entitled Hamilton on Purgatives, as being a better and more valuable publication than $\frac{1}{10}$ of the present publications. Certain remedies are more efficient than others. This must be, that one portion of the alimentary canal is more easily acted on by one medicine than another. Willis has pointed out the absurdity of a specific action of purgatives. He also says their operation extends to the Brain, Heart &c. and has divided them into 1st. Those producing a mild discharge. 2nd. Those producing a bilious discharge. 3rd. Those producing an excrementitious matter from the arteries. Scenna is one of the best of purgatives, the evacuations are copious, ^{dark} yellow & bilious, it produces no torments and is ~~not~~ ^{very} offensive. From the use of Calomel, the stools are watery, so that they appear to have some specific actions. They all act as Stimulants, though in different degrees. The degree of action is in proportion to the amount given. Though they are sometimes influenced by Idiosyncrasies &c. Willis records a case of the bad effects of copious purging. Mercury was given by a quack to 2 children, one of them was purged 100 times in 24 hours, on the other it did not operate, but his hair came out, his nails turn'd black and fell off and two years elapsed, before he became perfectly cured. my division of this class will be into Laxatives and Purgatives.

Gall Bladder Liver &c.

Griping called "Formine"

The first discharge is hard and solid, is an excellent remedy by
the first operation.

The Blood vessels and absorbents are affected by pumping
& thereby reduced. They are next to blood clotting
in reducing the phlogistic diathesis.
The action of the absorbents are promoted.

some have added Drastic to this class. They are acids & operate on small doses.

Dr. Coxe Wednesday Dec. 5th 1821 In my last lecture I gave you the divisions. I now proceed to mention their distinctions. Laxatives are those medicines which excite an evacuation of a milder nature, while purgatives excite an evacuation of a more acid nature, and this is affected in some measure by quantity though there are others possessing this action properly in themselves called Drastic purgatives. Cathartics excite nausea in general in the stomach, which becomes excited, and discharges its contents into the duodenum, this intestine becoming excited, probably communicates its action to the neighbouring viscera, and this Cathartic action is extended down the whole alimentary canal. The sensation of nausea is not uniform in the same person, but is dependant very much on the action of the will. Griping is a consequence of purging which causes a copious discharge into the intestines from the extremities of blood vessels, or rather exhalant arteries, which must have considerable effect on the pulse and general system. Cullen said they were of very little advantage, and that they never diminished the inflammatory diathesis of the system. But it is needless to quote the authority of Sydenham and others to the contrary. Next to blood letting they reduce inflammatory actions. The removal of pus, and fat from adipose membrane, as well as the discharge of water in dropsies, is a proof that Cathartics have a great effect on the absorbant system, and produce increased action in them. The action of purges, like all other new actions suspend for a time the existing morbid actions of the system, and frequently excite the healthy action. This is what Brown and Rush call equalizing excitement. In many diseases they lessen the frequency of the pulse, but in apoplexy, they act by reducing morbid action, and increasing the frequency of it. They have no effect on inanimate matter, but are acted on by the

Upon an average the food is taken & not digested for 3 days
 peristaltic motion merely propelling it 10 feet a day.
 It requires generally three days for the
 food to pass through the alimentary canal

Hester, Pearson, London, Med. Transact.

Costiveness depends upon general debility, But it is
 in the females from habit.

But tried to remove Costiveness & Cathartics,
 but should be resorted to.

The Cause of Costiveness a weakness of the Muscles of the
 bowels, according to the former for great degree.

If indicated here be the cause of ^{constriction} Muscular pangs, but.

47

living matter. On the practical applications of batharties. although perfect health is dependant on it, the most usual discharge is once in 24 hours, in children more frequently. Habit has a powerful effect on the regularity of the alvine discharges. In some persons in health, the bowels are discharged but once in 2 or 3 days, and in Females sometimes for 5 or 6 days. Habeler states that some persons have existed without passing stool for 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 20 30. 35 days, two or three months and even years, but these are false facts & should not be regarded with implicit reliance. A school ^{boy} of mine never had a regular ^{alvine} evacuation, but was in the habit of regurgitating the contents of his stomach, during study, and masticating it in the manner of cows: he rarely had a regular evacuation under a month. Dr Baillie relates the case of a shoemaker who had no discharge for 15 weeks. In Hernia, large portions of the intestines are destroyed without life being necessarily endangered. It is not the total suppression of forces alone, that produces disease but it also arises from an irregular state of the bowels. Constipation produces many diseases, as Headache, nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite & sight: Colic, hemorrhoids, and all the diseases of the body or mind, which are produced or aggravated by costiveness. It is a greater breach of decorum to avoid evacuating the intestines, than the reverse. Women suffer more than men from it owing to their sedentary habit. It depends on the weakness of the muscular fibres of the intestines, as well as from a general debility of the system, and muscular contraction. External heat is a cause of costiveness in warm weather, by increasing perspiration, and the contrary, in winter, by wetting the feet. Dr Cullen says it is from a rigid and a contracted state of the bowels. A deficiency of the secretions of bile & pancreatic juice are among the causes of constipation. A vitiated state of the bile, with Hernia, and too great activity of the intestinal absorbents, as well as mechanical obstruction are also the causes of costiveness. In Saurindia the bowels almost

Breakfast something act as a laxative -

- + Rheubarb in form of pills or a small piece of Chamae
- + The an Seab, increased of Castor oil $\frac{1}{2}$ @

As they cut short the disease,

2. If in yellow fever the Stomach, is disordered in property the Saliva,
are inflamed

3 In Continued fever beneficial

costive, and the stools of a clay colour. ^{or white} To prevent costiveness the milder laxatives are used as Rhubarb, Castor oil, Magnesia &c. By too constant use of cathartics, their effects on the stomach & bowels is lessened, and persons under such circumstances should endeavour to obviate it, by diet. Where it depends on vitiated bile, the mercurial purges should be used, as they have an immediate effect on the organs. In Colic, where there is much pain and bleeding, other remedies beside purges must be employed, as bleeding, warm bath, opium &c. opium acts by relaxing the system, & purging proving the action of the vital principle on medicines. In some persons, opium taken even in the smallest quantities, affect the intestinal canal. When these cannot be taken by the mouth they must be given in injections. In Colica Pictonum, calomel given two or three times a day with intermediate doses of Castor oil, have succeeded in removing it. In Fevers of every form they have stood the tests of ages, at the commencement there is generally undigested food in the stomach, we therefore need not be so particular in what one we make use of as they are used to evacuate the bowels & the removal of irritation (by what is taken in) from the intestines is one cause of their great employment. Towards the close of Fevers, the state of the system will not permit them and we should be a little cautious. I do not know whether a true Idiopathic Fever, or a fever without local determination exist, and think all fevers should be classed under the Phlegmasia. In Intermittents, they are employed to remove bile &c. to the exclusion of Emetics, but in my opinion, both are necessary to prepare the system for bark and arsenic. In Remittents of the milder kind, cathartics are the only remedies sometimes necessary. In Hospital & Sail Fevers, they cannot be omitted, and in Typhus, they are strongly recommended by Hamilton. Instead of Diaphoretics, he advised the use of purges, as they remove the distressing symptoms of the stomach &c. They are most

In Lymphitis particularly at its height of the ^{at night} flatulent

The flaccid sensations during? in this disease

In Lymphitis, the flaccid + the lymphatic system is

the flaccid, the lymphatic system is

4. And attention to recta

beneficial, when given during the day. It mostly commences with a
 diseased state of the stomach and salivary glands, extending through
 the whole intestinal canal, and can only be removed by Purgatives.
 Dr Barton first taught this practice many years ago, and deserves
 the credit of its introduction. Caution is requisite to prevent their
 abuse. Cathartics are not to be neglected as one of the cures of the plague.
 In Eruptive diseases, their usefulness will not be doubted, when we
 recollect the sympathy existing between the Skin, Stomach & Intestines.
 It was the custom formerly to prepare the system by cathartics
 for the Small-pox: but thanks to the illustrious Jenner, that we now
 but very seldom meet with it. perhaps the time may yet come when
 other eruptive diseases, will be divested of their terrors by inoculation.
 In Erysipelas, active purging is very necessary. In Scarlatina, angina
 they have been used, as the bowels are generally exceedingly torpid, and
 large doses are necessary. They also prevent swellings in adenomatous limbs.
 Their use is also of great importance during convalescence. In Measles
 purging has been recommended. Gentle Laxatives are always proper as
 they prevent or prove a barrier to the lungs, preserving them from the
 effects of the disease. Dr Astruc has succeeded in propagating this disease
 by inoculation. In Chronic diseases of the Skin, purging and venesection
 are at the head of the list of remedies, and should always be employed
 with local applications to the affected part. If local applications could
 be made to the stomach and intestines, when inflamed they would
 not terminate so fatally. In Ophthalmia, long and continued purging
 with venesection both general & local must be employed. In Morbus
 Coracius purging has been employed with greater success than in
 any other disease. We are indebted to Dr. Physick for their use in
 this disease, who generally effected a cure by the use of them, cont-
 inued a long time, at the same time confining the limb with a splint

x Alexander of Tralles.

They differ in their causes.

53

so as keep it at rest during the operation of the medicine. To receive material benefit from them, they should be exhibited daily for several months. This is also applied to all diseases of the joints. —

Dr. Coxe Thursday Dec^r 6th 1821 — In Rheumatism, In acute cases, purgatives are one of the prominent methods of treatment, and in Chronic cases not the less exceptionable. In many cases, we are obliged to sheathe the lance, when purging is extremely necessary and serviceable. A Spontaneous diarrhoea sometimes effects a cure. In Gout they have been used by the most ancient practitioners. By the more modern ones they were driven out of use, but have again been received into practice. This disease is strongly allied to Rheumatism. By many patients, their case is left entirely to itself and indeed, many practitioners call it incurable, but I think the current opinion and not the disease, is the opprobria medicorum. But Lord Bacon first taught the absurdity of this doctrine. Dr. Cullen doubts its cure, but says he has done a great deal towards it, by regimen, and strongly recommends it but diet is a branch of Medicine, as well to be attended to as any other. In broken Constitutions purging is not so good. Dr. Chapman says Gout is seated in the Stomach, and as costiveness is one of the exciting causes, purgatives must be employed, which I believe is very correct and is the best pathology of this disease I have ever seen. In regular Gout, seated in the joints and in Constitutions unimpaired by disease, purges, are to be employed. In a sudden attack of Gout in the feet, purges ought not to be used, at least, before the fet is regularly formed. Dr. Rush's practice in such cases. viz taking a few ounces of blood from the arm is much more preferable. When the disease is fully formed, which is known by the fever, swelling of the feet and great pain, purging is a very valuable remedy, but all drastic purgatives ought to be avoided.

The proximate cause to Plethora according to some Physicians
 is the best remedy B.C. says it is all theory - }

§ The remote cause of Epilepsy are owing to tumors in the brain also
 other parts of the body -

Chronic diseases require chronic remedies -

& The mode in which M. Cooper used to feed a Chicken
 with it 8 days the best made broth - it is a very nourishing

Purging is just as safe in this disease as in other inflammatory diseases. but caution is required in their administration in retrocedent Gout as they may be given at a wrong time. Nevertheless Dr. Cullen highly recommends them. A judicious discrimination in the use of purgatives, is the only means by which this practice may be employed. Agreeing with Dr. Rush in the opinion that Gout is not an incurable disease, our remedies should be administered accordingly. Cathartics both in this and all the other Phlegmasias are useful. In Pleurisy from what I have experienced, I can say they are extremely useful. They have been employed by me with success in Pthisis, In Epilepsy, I consider this disease as Dr. Rush did, one in which both the nervous and arterial systems, with the alimentary canal, (as worms are said to produce it) are diseased. When the remote causes are other than tumours of the brain &c, a long continued course of purging has retarded its progress. In apoplexy, consisting of a loss of sense and voluntary motion there have and will be used with advantage. The powerful sympathy existing between the Brain, Stomach, & Alimentary canal will always warrant their use. In Paralysis, the more irritating are the best. Dr. Rush preferred the use of Aloes, to irritate the rectum. In Hydrocephalus, bleeding & purging are the best remedies. They are required to be steadily used, as dissections have proven. In Mania no remedy has been employed more successfully, and especially when it is considered that maniacs are generally constipated. Mania is a Chronic disease and requires chronic remedies. In Melancholia, Purges, are useful and especially the white Stelleria. In Chorea St. Viti. Hamilton used purgatives, considering it to consist in a diseased state of the Alimentary canal but I do not admit it to be a disease of the alimentary canal, but symptomatic of Chronic inflammation of the brain. In one case, on dissection, I found 12 ounces of fluid in the brain, which is recorded in the Med. Reports of 1804. and Morgagni states his having found

* Cephalaea & Cephalalgia

Dr. Rush' Case of 40 years

but should be attended to

* Palsy & Apoplexy.

Dr. Rush mantary Hysteria to be got,

57
9 lbs. of fluid in the Brain. This certainly must be the result of time. These
different quantities may produce different diseases. A person whom I believed
had Chorea St. Viti, and to whom I had given the most powerful irritants
after taking grs ij Phosphorus, was affected with Apoplexy, and
died labouring under all its symptoms. In Hemisrania or Head aches
Cathartics are very useful and not the mere sympathetic alone. It has
been divided into Idiopathic and Symptomatic. Galen & some others have
made three or four kinds. When it arises from great arterial action they
are useful. They are also useful when it is caused by acidity of the Stomach.
This pain affects different parts, sometimes the whole head, over the eyes, in
the occiput, in the temples, and sometimes the sensation of opening the suture
is felt. The eyes are mostly intolerable of light. The disease is periodical
and sometimes continues for days, weeks, months, and even years. Dr.
Rush mentions a case of a patient who had even mislaid it for 40 years.
The remote causes are various, intemperance is the most frequent, also
costiveness, acidity, inanition, too little or too much sleep. Suppression
of the Catamenia, blows, &c. Purges therefore must be used and the mild
or ones, such as, Rhubarb, Magnesia &c. In chronic Head aches they
should be given during the continuance of the pain. This disease
has been known to terminate in Mania, Epilepsy, Chlorosis, &c. When
it is of a periodical nature, Bark, Argem, and the other remedies
for Intermittents will be found useful. Opium has also been useful.
In Hysteria, I do not consider this disease having any connection
with the uterus, as we see it in males. and in woman in which the
uterus is not affected. Treatment of it is twofold viz during the paroxysm
and intermission. For the first we employ venesection and cathartics, but
during the paroxysm they should be of the Drastic kind. I have cured
it without resorting to any other remedy. The milder Cathartics are to be
used Dr. Hamilton has recommended their use in Vertigo, but they

as in master's description -

1. Owing to Derangement of the Alimentary Canal -
 Greath & c.
2. After purging, Hives, dist &c as Change of diet
5. Recommended strongly by Dr. Hamilton & Dr. Purgator -

In the 3rd they are employ^d as an alterative

It should be given to prevent nausea, or anorexia

are to be used with caution. In Dropsy, purging is imperiously demanded. In Hydrothorax, anasarca & ascites, they are useful by their powerfully exciting the action of the absorbents. The Drastic and Saline purgatives, as Cream of Tartar. We must sometimes attend to changes in the ordinary structure, here a mercurial course is necessary. In Chlorosis, they are extremely useful, as Costiveness is an attendant symptom, accompanied with irregular menstruation and frequently terminate in Dropsy & death. If purging has failed in chronic cases, it is from the abuse of it. In Hematemesis. Dr. Hamilton has strongly recommended them. In Marasmus. There is a kind of remittent Fever. which I think Hamilton calls marasmus and in this disease purges are very useful. Dr. Butler has described the disease. Hamilton is not entitled to the credit of introducing this practice as I have used them in this disease successfully many years ago, and before the work of Hamilton was published.

Dr. Cox. Friday Dec. 7th 1821 - Cathartics are recommended for a threefold indication. 1st. To Obviate Costiveness. 2nd. To deplete the system. and 3rd. To Cooperate with other remedies in the cure of ^{Chronic} disease. We should always attend to regular hours, for if the period of a discharge be passed by, it seldom comes on till next day. To obviate it I have recommended my patients to pay a visit to Cloacina at a certain hour of the day, even if they felt no inclination at the time, as in a few visits, habit will overcome that, and he can have a regular discharge every day. In acute diseases, they are employed as a part of the antiphlogistic regimen. In chronic diseases, they are to be long continued and if they fail it will be on account of their not being continued long enough. In constipated persons the Nutritional Tartar as a mild laxative I would recommend. The Sulphate of Potash in doses of 1, 2, or 3.

1 Change of scene to ~~the~~ of Car. Begins 18

+ Also by the Arabians
grown in secrecy

Flake manna & manna in forts -

Manna generally grows, & during flatulency does 24 to 25

three or four times a week, was much used by Dr. Pedman in his own person and when costiveness was attendant on old people. The Supersulphate of Potash is much pleasanter than the sulphate, but I do not know if it is as good. When a long continued use of purgatives is intended we should use those which least interfere with the natural actions of the alimentary canal. The patient should attend to diet, as it frequently prevents a recurrence to medicine. To obviate costiveness, number resort to the mineral waters, which nature has lavished on our country. The Cathartic effects of these waters are owing to their saline matter. When Mineral waters are taken in large quantities. They act as Cathartics and Diuretics, and some suppose them most useful in this way, but I think much is due to a change of air, diet, journey &c. I now treat of the particular Cathartics, and shall divide them into laxatives and purgatives, grounding their distinctions on their respective affinities or powers. I shall first speak of the Vegetable Cathartics. Of Manna, Fraxinus Ornus. This is the mildest and foremost of the list. It was first mentioned by Actuarius about the 14th Century, who also first employed the White Hellebore. It formerly was supposed to fall down from Heaven, but now is well known to be a gum exuding from trees in summer months. There are two kinds, the flake is the best. It is generally in oblong flakes of a yellowish white colour and has some degree of transparency. The other is moist and dark coloured. I think the exudation from the sugar maple would be perfectly as good. It has been frequently counterfeited but may be detected in alcohol. The Cathartic principle is called manin. This is one of the mildest cathartics we possess, its dose is one or two ounces but is generally given combined with Senna, as follows.

R. Manna ℥j
Senna ℥j
Ag. boiling ℥viij

The dose for Children diminished.

Butler rub. Dose 10 or 20 grains used most in Dysentery.

The Indians employ it as an anthelmintic,

2. Riccio Communis grows in West India & United States.

It is much used in Pregnancy. It is also very frequently combined with the Cathartic Salts, and Rhubarb. A Syrup is made of this article which is very useful -

R Manna ℞j
Sacch. Alb. ℞ij

Senna - $\frac{z}{ss}$ - Macerate the Senna in the water in a covered vessel for 12 hours, then with the strained liquor mix the Manna and Sugar. The dose is from 2 to 33. Molasses and Tamarinds form an excellent drink to assist Cathartics in doses of 10 to 30 grains, when combined with Calomel is rendered more efficacious, especially in Bilious habits. Taken in doses of 5 to 10 or 15 grains, on going to bed will mostly operate by morning. It is used in the diseases of Horses called Yellow-waters. *Podophyllum peltatum*, or May apple. This plant is very common throughout the United States. It is a very excellent Cathartic, but I think might be left out of the *Materia medica* on account of the largeness of its dose. Its root is purgative, fruit esculent & leaves poisonous. The root dried and powdered and given in the dose of 20 or 30 grains proves Cathartic. Combined with Calomel or Cream of Tartar is useful in Intermittents & Remittents, and in Colica Pictorum. The best time for gathering the root for medicinal purposes is in August when the leaves begin to grow yellow and dry. *Oleum Ricini*, Castor oil although anciently known as a Cathartic, yet it was suspended for some length of time. It is obtained from the seeds of the *Ricini communis* or *Palma Christi*, either by cold expression or boiling, but the cold expressed is to be preferred. The amount obtained from the seeds is very great in proportion to their bulk, 10 lb. of the seed yielding 4 lb. of oil. It is one of the safest and mildest of Cathartics. There are few diseases in which it is not used. It is used in Habitual Constipation to prevent griping. May be given in small doses as a laxative or larger ones as a purgative. The dose as a laxative is $\frac{z}{ij}$ or $\frac{z}{ss}$ and as a

1 In Dysentery & Diarrhea

purgative &c. It is used in Colica Pictorum, and in all the species of Colic. It is favourably spoken of in worms, and in Gonorrhoea, also in Calculous cases. To Children at Birth, it may be given in doses of 1 tea spoonful 3 or 4 months old. 2 spoonfuls, and at the expiration of one year a table spoonful. The following is the formula of the oleaginous Mixture.

℞ Ol. Ricini: ℥ij
 Gum. Arabic: ℥ij
 Sacch. Alb. ℥ij
 Ol. Mentha: qtt. vj
 Ag. Font. ℥vj - M. ft.

This is a pleasant formula to take, and requires to be shaken every time. The dose is a table spoonful in Dysentery, added to a little Laudanum. Should be tranquil after taking this oil. Olive Oil. This is an excellent purgative, and less nauseous than the other. It may be given in the same dose. We should regard the purses of our patients in our prescriptions. The seeds of the Palma Christi are poisonous, they produce vomiting and efforts to vomit, without being able to produce any evacuations. Orfila experimented it, the effects were vomiting & death.

Dr. Coxe Saturday Dec 8th 1821 - Senna. The leaves of a plant growing to the height of 2 or 3 feet. It abounds in Arabia, Upper Egypt, Tripoli, Morocco, Italy and the woods of Ethiopia. There are three kinds viz. Cassia Senna, Cassia lanceolata and the Cynanche (Paliifolium) - constituting the Senna of commerce. The last is the weaker of the three. Senna leaves give out their virtue to water. The dose is from ℥j to ℥ij of the leaves in powder, & may be usefully employed in pills taken every hour. Cullen believed a smaller quantity was required when the Senna amara was used. If 2 drams be given to an adult in half a pint of boiling water it will purge freely. etc.

set Value of U. Italy,

& by some Alexander of Italy.

Obviate griping it is combined with Chrystals of Tartar, Manna, Sugar &c but I have found Ginger or Liquorice best. It is one of the surest and best remedies we possess. In cases of obstinate costiveness it is employed usefully Boiling does not destroy its virtues. It is combined with Cream of Tartar &c. but the dose is rendered so nauseous, as to be rarely employed. In cases of Hernia it is used. The simple decoction is the best though there is one preparation called Warner's Cordial, which is the only one necessary to be retained.

℞ Bruised Rhubarb Root - ℥i
Cassia: Senna: - ℥ss
Pulv: Saffron - ℥i
Fennel seed or Coriander ℥ij
Liquorice - " ℥ss
Raisins - lbj
Brandy or Alcohol lbsij

Digest for a week ^{in a close vessel}. The dose is half a wine glassful. It may be given to Children in doses of one to two teaspoonfuls. The dose of the compound tincture is from ℥ss. to ℥j. Either of these preparations may be given in Pout, when we fear others will not operate. They are also given to Colicky Children. Cassia Marylandica. This is a product of our own country. of its medicinal properties from my own experience I can say nothing. It is given in the same doses as the Senna, and may be substituted where the other cannot be had. Rheum Palmatum, Rhubarb. Few articles have stood the test this medicine has it was first introduced into practice by the Arabians, who confounded it with the Rha Ponticum. Paulus Egineta first discovered its purgative qualities in 1732. It was introduced from Turkey by way of Russia & China. Linneus called it Rheum Rhubarbum, Rheum Undulatum, Rheum Palmatum & Rheum Compactum all were

14th Ed. Dr. Cox's Dispensatory. (Last Edition)

East India, & Chinese - Same
 Turkish & Russian - Same

Mr. Heberden's & Dr. Keil's Miscell.

A few drops of Ol. Chamomile in making up pills is very grateful.

imported for each other. The Modern Greeks gave the root the name of *Barbaricum*. Two kinds are imported into Europe, the Chinese and the Turkish. The Chinese is heavier than the Turkish, hard, more compact seldom perforated with holes, and either in oblong pieces or flat. The Turkish or Russian is in round pieces, of a reddish or whitish yellow colour, feels gritty between the teeth and is perforated with holes. This last is the best. The best Rhubarb grows in a chain of mountains extending from Ceylon to Japonant. The general characters of good Rhubarb are, its having a whitish or clear yellow colour, being dry, solid and compact, moderately heavy, brittle, when recently broken appearing marked with yellow or reddish veins, mixed with white being easily pulverizable, forming a powder of a fine bright yellow, having the peculiar nauseous aromatic smell of Rhubarb. It has a subacid bitterish taste speedily colours the saliva and is not mucilaginous. The size and form of the pieces are of very little consequence, only we should break the large ones so as to see that they are not damaged.

Dr. Cox Monday Dec-10th 1821 - Rhuemic acid was obtained from it in 1816 by a Gentleman. There is no dependance to be placed on the analysis of these substances. It is hardly ever given as a Purgative and does not debilitate the stomach, but acts as a Tonic in doses from ℥j to ℥i for an adult. Dr. Barton's favourite dose was 10 to 15 grs to 5 of Calomel. It is also given to Children. It hastens the operation of Calomel, and may be either given in pills, powder or chewed. The pills should be mixed up with the tincture, which is the best mode of exhibiting it. To prevent costiveness it may be chewed. In Dyspepsia pills of equal quantities of the Rhubarb & ginger, or Columbo Root are very serviceable. In Dysentery

- * Used it with advantage in Periodic fever -
- * according to the Doctrines of Signation

- It is better to omit the Sugar in Warm climates, but sweeten it when a Diarrhoea is present.
 The Powder becomes from a yellowish to a Brown Colour, owing to the Magnesia - Alkali.

and Diarrhea it is used in combination with the Saline cathartics, it is also used as an astringent after its purgative effects are over. Fordyce has discovered in it a narcotic power. In Gouty affections, the Warner's Cordial is especially useful. In affections of the Liver, Jaundice &c, it is used, especially when combined with Calomel. In Diseases of Children, in the following formula is much employed.

R. Pulv. Rhei - - ʒij

Magnesia ʒj

• R. Mentha qtt. ij ʒi

- Sacch. alb. - ʒij

Aq Font - ʒiij

The dose is a tea spoonful from birth to 3 months of age, and increased as to the age. The dose is to be repeated every 3 or 4 hours until the stools become yellowish. There is a domestic preparation now in use called the Spiced Rhubarb. There are two modes of preparing it, one with spirit and the other with water. The watery preparation is supposed to be the best.

R. Rad. Rhei - - ʒi

Cort. Cinnamon - ʒij

Nux Mosch - - ʒi

Caryophyll - ʒss

Sacch. alb - ʒij

Spts cinnamon lbij

M. Ft. To be put into a deep dish and burned out - -

R. Rad. Rhei -

Cort. Cinnamon } a a ʒij

Macis: - }

Aq Font: - lb ij

To be simmered away until half evaporated and then add sugar

and brandy enough to prevent it from becoming sour. Exhibited in divided Doses, this medicine is very useful, in most of the bowel complaints of Children. The Rhubarb Tea is made by boiling it

- Peruvian - In our Parbony.

with Fennel seed. ^{+ Scutellaria} R Rad: Rhu: Zij } The dose for a child is a
 Ag: Font: li } tea spoonful every two hours. By some diuretic effects have been mentioned.
 Children suffer very much from Colic and opium is frequently given, but
 this infusion answers every purpose. *Rhium Torrefactum*. This is prepared
 by roasting it over a fire. It is said to be less griping and more astringent.
 It is employed in the diarrhoea of Children. *Rhubarb* is sometimes affected
 by worms, but the parts remaining are not at all injured. It is recom-
 mended by Sir Everard Home as an external remedy in ulcers. It
 has been combined with opium & Calomel. It is cultivated in Great
 Britain where it is made an article of commerce. The thick part of
 the leaves are made use for Tarts, and are equal to cranberries. The
 alkalis change the yellow colour to a brown. *Convolvulus Salapa*.
Ipomea Macrorrhiza. This is a perennial plant of South America. It
 was first brought into Europe in 1610, and took its name from *Salapa*
 a town in Spain. It possesses a remarkable property, shutting its flowers
 by day and opening them at night. It is similar to the *mirabilis*
Peruviana, and *Linnaeus* at first referred it to that species. The *mirabilis*
 grows in this country and its investigation would be good subject for
 a medical Thesis. In the shops both the species are to be found.
Salap is brought to us in transverse slices which are covered with a
 blackish wrinkled black grey colour internally marked with blackish
 stripes. It has a nauseous smell and taste and when swallowed effects the
 throat with a sense of heat and occasions a plentiful discharge
 of Saliva. When pulverized it has a yellowish grey colour. Such
 pieces should be chosen as are most compact, hard, weighty, and
 dark coloured, and abounds with black circular streaks with
 shiny points. The light whitish friable and wormeaten pieces must
 be rejected. The active properties reside in the resin. The resin is a

A Little essential oil of mentha added very good

powerful cathartic in doses of ¹² 5 to 10 grains, and grips very much. It is obtained by dissolving it in alcohol and distilling it down to one half, then add water, a resin is precipitated it is then to be filtered & dried. The Jalap is sometimes adulterated with white Briony root, but they may be easily distinguished by the briony. Being much paler & more brittle. The root is most principally used. Analysed, contains resin, extract, starch & woody fibre. The powdered root may be given in doses of 14 or 15 ^{to 30 or 40} grs. alone. It is used in our Fevers in combination with Calomel in the proportion of 10 + 10 but more generally 10 + 20. In this combination it was used in our bilious & Yellow Fevers. In Dropsy it is useful in combination with Cream of Tartar. Jalap may be used in every case where cathartics are to be employed. It is one of the most valuable articles in the Materia Medica, and might be used in place of all the vegetable cathartics. Convolvulus Scammonium. Scammony. The Scammony is a perennial plant, which grows in Aleppo & Smyrna. The roots which are long & thick when fresh contains a milky matter. To obtain this the earth is removed from the upper part of the roots, and the tops of these are cut obliquely off. The milky juice which flows out is collected in a small vessel sunk in the earth at the lower end of the cut. Each root furnishes only a few drachms but it is collected from several pebbles & dried in the Sun. This is the true and unadulterated Scammony. It is very light, of a dark grey colour but becomes of a whitish yellow when touched with the fingers has a peculiar nauseous smell, and bitter acrid taste, and forms with water, a greenish milky fluid without any remarkably sediments. In this state of purity it seldom reaches us, but is commonly mixed with the expressed juice of the roots, and even of the stalks & leaves, and often with flour, sand, & earth, the best to be met with in the shops is the Aleppo, which comes in light spongy masses. Having

+ The large leaves are then cut off + left to drain the dried
in the sun + then called Alon, Sect. it is the clearest
& most transparent

77
a heavy disagreeable smell, friable and easily powdered, of a shining ash
coloured varying to black, when powdered of a light grey or whitish colour.
An inferior sort is brought from Smyrna in more compact ponderous pieces,
with less smell less friable and less easily powdered, of a darker colour,
not so resinous and full of sand and other impurities. Resin is the principal
constituent of Scammony, according to the analysis of Lewis the Aleppo
gave 60 parts resin, and the Smyrna only 29. The root is only medicinal
and in divided doses of 5 to 8 grains acts as a Cathartic. The use of it of
considerable antiquity. The ancients employed it in Tinea Capitis, or Tum-
ors. It is a drastic purgative and is generally combined with Cream of
Tartar, Calomel &c. It is very liable to be adulterated but may be corrected
by exposing it to the fumes of Sulphur. The extract of it is used combined
with Aquorea. It is used in the combination of Pellicious Pills which are composed
of the Scammony, Colocynthe, Elettarium and perhaps Calomel. Aloes. of
this there are three species viz Socotorine, Hepatic & Caballine. Only
that is used which is derived from the *Aloe perfoliata socotrina*. In
Samaica & Barbadoes they are cultivated. Three years are required to
come to perfection. - cut through Red Lead

Dr. Cox. Tuesday Dec 11th 1821. It is called from the island Socotri.
It is dark coloured, of a glassy clear surface and in some degree pellucid.
it comes in masses of a yellowish red colour with a purple cast. fracture
unequal, easily pulverizable and when reduced to powder of a bright yellow
colour. It is hard and friable in winter & somewhat pliable in summer,
and becomes soft between the fingers. It has a powerful acrid taste
with a little bitter, in flavour not very unpleasant and somewhat re-
sembles that of Myrrh. Aboni discovered that the leaves absorb oxy-
gen. the dose is from 10 to 30 grains, but is generally given in com-
bination. The following is a fine combination called the pulvis

Alloy It is never proper to give it in pills —
 The Phosphate of Soda should never be given in pills —

Crem. Tart + Gamboge good in Dropsy

+ Made in shape as to draw blood —

aloes cum Cancellis alba, or Hierac. Pica: - -

℞ Aloes - ℥i }
Cancella alb ℥iij }

The dose is 20 grains, and is used as an anthelmintic. Alexander of Tralles says he used it, and voided a worm 350 feet in length. It forms an excellent injection by mixing 2 or 3 drams in a gill of water. It is the principle ingredient in Scotts pills. It is supposed to act specifically on the uterus. In combination with asafetida forms an excellent pill, one or two of these pills taken at bedtime will generally give two or three stools in the morning. Dr Cullen says it possesses tonic & antispasmodic powers. Gamboge. Stalagmites Gambogides, also called Putta Gamba. It is a Gum Resin obtained from a tree growing in ^{Anglo} Sham. It takes its name from Gambogia. It is brought over in cakes of a yellow colour. Alcohol takes up about 7/8 of it. It is opaque and brittle and takes fire by the candle. It contains one part gum and four resin. Orfila gave it to dogs in doses of ℥j without inducing death, but when applied to the cellular membrane it destroyed life. It acts as a cathartic & Emetic, is a drastec and generally given combined with Calomel from 4 to 6 grains, have been given without inducing a vomit and from 8 to 10 and it produced vomiting & purging. It is given for ^{Worms} Worms in doses of 15 grs. It is used in Yellow Fever, asthma, & Catarrh and is generally combined with Calomel. It is much less employed now than formerly. The resin is given in doses of 6 to 8 grs. The common dose of the gamboge is from 3 to 10 grains. It may be distinguished from the Turpeth Mineral by its dissolving in water. Cucumis Collocynthis. Bitter apple. This is an annual plant of Turkey, and has been called fel terra, or Devils apple, on account of its extreme bitterness. It has been employed in combination with nitre, as an Enema in Mania. It is the pith or medullary juice that is employed, and must be prepared in autumn, such is the extreme virulence of this medicine.

that when injected into the rectum, it produces bloody flux. It acts on the stomach & large intestines, and inflames them while the smaller ones are not affected. Doses of it have been given from 20 to 40 grains. It is said also to act as a Cathartic by external application. In doses of 6 to 12 grs. it purges freely, griping & disordering the stomach. Sweet almonds are said to correct its virulence. It is employed in Epilepsy, Apoplexy, small Pox &c. It might be left out of the Materia Medica, but if you should use it, let it be in combination with other articles. *Cucumis Agrestis*, vel *Momordica Elaterium*, wild or Squinting Cucumber. It is a native of the South of Europe and is perennial, nevertheless will not survive the winter. There are two kinds, the White and Black. It comes to us in thin cakes, of a loose & friable texture of a green colour and bitter acrid taste. It is the inspissated juice we find in the Shops. Orfila's experiments that it produces death, when taken into the stomach of dogs. It is one of the most powerful drastics. The dose is from 2 to 3 grains, but it is generally given in repeated doses of $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. It is used in Dropsies, but I think it preferable in Hydrothorax. It readily dissolves in a watery or spirituous menstruum. It was employed with much safety by the ancients. Dioscorides states its dose from 3 grs. to a scruple and the practitioners now from $\frac{1}{2}$ gr to 2 grs. The quantity of the genuine elaterium contained in the fruit is so extremely small that only 6 grains were obtained from 20 Cucumbers. To this active principle the name of elater is now given the dose of which is about $\frac{1}{8}$ or $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. Not more than 1 gr to 10 of the elaterium of commerce possess any active properties. It is a variable and uncertain medicine and easily adulterated by starch. It should be discarded from Practice and belongs to Empiricism. an author says that *Elaterium* was among the diabolical remedies that kills men. The following is Dr. Ferriar's prescription in Hydrothorax.

Monday Jan. 5th 1824

Sney wort + Dean's foot

+ Austria + on the Pyrenes -

+ Cury all disease of the head & Brain &c

Grown in Switzerland & Germany

℞ Ext. Claterræ: - gr 1
 Spts. Ether Nitros: - ℥ij
 Tinc: Scilla: - ℥ss
 Oxyg: Colchic: - ℥ss
 Syrup: Rhamni - ℥i

℥ss. Solutes Capt. ℥j ex aqua
 sauxilla ter quatuor in die.
 Chapman's Therapeutics.

Helleborus Nigra also Melampodium, from Melampus, a Greek Physician who observing its purgative effects on goats, introduced it into the Materna Medica. It is perennial plant, and is a native of Italy, where it flowers in January & is hence called Christmas rose. It has a nauseous bitter taste and loses much of its activity by keeping. Culston has collected these effects from it, extreme vomiting and very violent symptoms ending in death. The root of the white Hellebore is more active than the black. It acts as a diuretic and Emmenagogue, and has been considered an almost infallible remedy in obstructions of the Menses. Dr Mead was supposed first to have introduced it but it was first employed by Avicenna's grandfather. It purges both upwards & downwards and is now used as an alterative in small doses. The root given generally is from 10 to 15 + 20 grains. The distilled water of the root is said to possess purgative powers, of this I have a doubt. It has heretofore too highly praised and perhaps in this way, has now got undeservedly into disrepute.

Structure
 Dr Cox. Wednesday Dec 12th 1821 - Veratrum album. White Hellebore. It has many properties in common with the Black though they are of different classes and in appearances totally distinct. Hipocrates used both. It is extremely active and poisonous in all its parts, leaves, seeds &c. When snuffed up the nose it has caused abortion, it has been said. I think these active articles may be as serviceable as any other if properly regulated. If the root

Mercury is capable of combining with 2 proportions
 of oxygen consisting red & black oxides
 which combine with muriatic acid the
 black forming Calomel & the red. Cor. Sub.

Abdomen.

is applied to the ~~abdomen~~ immediately exerts vomiting. It killed a Prince in the dose of \mathfrak{ss} . The ancients considered it safe when it exerts vomiting and never gave it to persons of a weak constitution or affected with Pulmonary Complaints. It is given as an alterative in Scabies and in all the Herpetic eruptions as well as diseases of the Skin. It has been used in Scrophula, Hydrophobia & Tetanus. If employed and very violent symptoms arise we should immediately give an Emetic. The dose of the root is from 10 to 15 grains. A Tincture is prepared from it and given in doses of 10 to 15 drops. I now pass to the Mineral Cathartics and first of Calomel. This has been variously denominated, according to its combination with muriatic acid. It has been denominated Muriate & Submuriate of Mercury also a Chloride. Mercury is capable of combining in two proportions of Muriatic acid and forming two different salts, being the muriate and the sub-muriate or corrosive sublimate & Calomel. The Calomel is the muriate of the black oxide, while the corrosive sublimate of the Red. Now these two salts are directly opposite in their properties, the one in the smallest quantity being highly detrimental while the other is a safe remedy. There has been much diversity of opinion with respect to the dose of this medicine. Dr Rush was very much blamed for giving 10 grains during the prevalence of the Fever in 1793, which was called a "devil of a dose" or the "dose for the horse" &c. But it was used by the ancients to a much greater extent. Astruc recommends it in doses of from 12 to 20 grs. Sydenham says when salivation is of a proper height, Spitting 2 quarts in 24 hours, and is abating, we may give \mathfrak{ss} at a dose. Cowel says the ordinary dose is from 2 to 30 grains. Dr Rush used it in combined doses of 20 Salap & 20 Calomel in the yellow

The Pharmacopoeia use the ^{calomel} term Sub Muria and
 cor. Sub.
 ory murate, which are very improper terms

Fever in 1793. In 1670 was given to Children in doses of 10 to 20 grs. at
 a time. Boyle states from Lemory, that he knew a druggist who eat
 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr at a time. Lemory after preparing the system by Venesection began
 with 10 grs. morn + night, on the second day he gave 15 grs. Morn + ni-
 ght, on the third 20: + on the 4th²⁵ in the morning + 30 at night. The
 panacea mercurialis which is calomel sublimed several times, over
 may be given in doses of 15 to 20 grains. The dose of the Calomel is by
 Lemory is from 10 to 15 grains, that of the Panacea from 6 to 40. A
 proper nomenclature is very desirable especially for Calomel +
 Corrosive Sublimate as death may be the consequence of the
 mistake. Sir H. Davy's nomenclature liable to the same mistakes
 as others. The old names ought to be retained, and I recommend
 you all make use of the terms Calomel + corrosive Sublimate. The
 Calomel is perfectly viscid and insoluble, while Corrosive Sublimate
 is taken up by Alcohol + C. If they are put in ammonia, the one
 will throw down a white precipitate and the other a Black. I
 am not particular in confirming its dose to a few grains as it
 purges as well in doses of 8 grains as 80. Dr. May took 80 grs of
 it and produced no more effect than 5 grs. would have done. I
 have known from 2 to 6 grains produce active purging. In small
 doses acts more readily in the Salivary glands. I would therefore
 when I wish it to act on the alimentary canal, gave it in large
 doses. The average dose is from 10 to ¹⁵⁻²⁰ 20 grains. It is comparatively
 slow in its operations to accelerate it therefore, we combine it with
 Rhubarb Jalap &c. It generally nauseates and frequently so
 much as to be unemployed by peculiar Idiopneumias, this may
 be owing in a great measure to the medicine not being properly
 prepared. It is one of the best Cathartics, and the least griping
 attends its operation. On account of its slow operation we are led

Scheele's

Chlorate of Mercury + Solub of Common Salt - the Cal is
precipitated in an insoluble powder

The phosphate of soda acts powerfully as a purgative

to prescribe it at bed time when it rarely operates before morning. These Southern practitioners prescribe larger doses than we do. It is best adapted to Bilious diseases and evacuates the bile freely. It is useful in small doses given every few hours in the combination of the antimonial powder. It has the advantage in giving it to children in being insipid and small in bulk. Some have objected to its use in children, but this is an erroneous opinion, as I have given it to them on the amount of 12 grs. It will be proper to be cautious and if it does not operate in 8 or 10 hours it will be necessary to give Castor oil &c. so as not to induce styalism which is extremely dangerous in children. The dose for a child of 6 months old 1 grain, one year 2 grains. 2 years & upwards 5 to 10 grains. Sometimes a few grains will bring on γ styalism. The most perfect salvation I ever saw was affected by $\frac{3}{4}$ gr. of this medicine. The antimonial powder is thus prepared —

$\text{R. Nitro} - \text{ʒi}$ } M. Ft. pulv. vij — Sometimes
 Calomel: gr. vij } the Calomel is left out —
 Tart. Emet. gr. i

Many of the mercurial preparations possess cathartic powers, but they are now out of use. I now proceed to Sulphur. This is an inflammatory substance of which there are three kinds found in the shops. The roll sulphur, the sublimed or the *Flores Sulphuris*, and the Sulphur precipitation or *Lac Sulphuris*. It is found in large quantities in volcanic countries, or can be obtained from metallic sulphurets. With it alkali, it forms the hepatic Sulphuris, which is precipitated by water and forms the *Lac Sulphuris*, which is a Hydrate. Some prefer the *Lac Sulphuris*, but it is not so active as the *Flores* of Sulphur. Formerly they were not very delicate in their preparations, but made by precipitation from an alkali, by hot urine and is phosphoric acid united to an alkali. Formerly also, they associ-

"Kor. Sulphur is sometimes adulterated with Flour, Starch
 &c —

"The powdered rock Brimstone is equally as good
 as the Dublin's Sulphur
 Useful in Itch &c — The Stools become very
 offensive, also the perspiration becoming offensive

ated medicines with nauseous ideas. Not less than 20 kinds of forces I found recommended, in an old Dispensatory, as Specifics, to which ^{we} may add the old saying of every man to his liking. I am not recommending to you these medicines, but if these forces have such virtues how much more to be preferred is the Pills of the Pole Cat which is the more offensive Sulphur is one of the mildest Cathartics, and was used by Hippocrates in Asthma, Catarrh &c. The dose is an aperient is ℥ij to ℥ij. It is best to combine it with Cream of Tartar & molasses. The dose is a table spoonful —

Dr. Corr. Thursday Dec 13th 1821 — The Sulphurets of Iron & Copper are found in the greater abundance. The sulphur Precipitatum, you will find the Muratic acid, uric, or any acid that will form a salt very useful. In Gout it is much recommended by Dioscorides. It is very useful in torpor of the Alimentary Canal. It has been employed in the Hemorrhoids in, Itch, &c. and Dr Chapman found it very useful in Tinea Capitis, mixed with butter. Its use in disease, might be objected to on account of the factor of the ~~Stomach~~ ^{Stool}. In Gout it is much recommended, but an objection is made to its use on account of the disagreeable effects, and cannot be considered as being any better than any other Cathartic. It is very disagreeable to take for any length of time, for a decomposition takes place in the Stomach, and a discharge of Sulphuretted hydrogen Gas takes place, which is very offensive and affects the whole house. In Rheumatism I believe its use cannot be doubted, its action is that of the diuretic, but here its use might be objected to on account of the perspiration being very disagreeable also, Dr. Grainger of Sicily used it in Intermittents, it was also used with success by Dr. Physick. The dose in which it was given was ℥i to ℥ij three times a day mixed with milk or Brandy.

Sometimes found nearly pure in Nature,

~~The Calc. Mag. has a peculiar taste~~

By adding an acid to the Carb & Calcin'd
the Carbonate effervesces - the other does not

By giving Lemonade, & like the medium, a more
powerful —

There is a mode of using it in this city, by the Sulphur Bath, which I think nothing more than a quackish mode and not founded on true experimenter. The roll brimstone has been considered as a powerful antispasmodic, when held in the hand. If it has any effect in this way, it is not in my opinion owing to the Sulphur. The Cramp Band, worn in the pocket, is attended with the same success. By exposing the Sulphur to heat, Sulphurous acid is found and comes to the body in the form of a Gas, and is very active. In this way by its continued action, it will produce a very powerful stimulant action on the skin, and this may we account for its antispasmodic virtues. Magnesia. This is an article of considerable value. It is not found sufficiently pure to be used as an article of considerable value. It is found in the shops in the state of a carbonate. When exposed to heat, it is divested of its acid. 12 gr. loses 7. by the escape of the gaseous fluid. The Calced magnesia is the carbonate deprived of its acid. They are very much alike in external appearance, except that the calced has a delicate, beautiful tinge which the carbonate has not. Of late years, the calced magnesia has been much employed, and has been adulterated with lime, chalk &c. but if lime be suspected, it may be detected by dissolving it in distilled water, which will put on all the appearances of lime water. There is no material difference in their properties as a medicine, though the calced is more active. They are both cathartics but not properly laxative & may be used indiscriminately, except when there is acidity in the stomach, when the calced is to be used. The carbonate is most used as a laxative, while the calced is employed in Dyspepsia and eructations of the stomach. The calced is almost insoluble in water, while the carbonate is not. It is employed as a correction of acidity in Gout &c. Its effects are different at different times, one tea spoonful will at one time produce a purgative effect, while at another time it

It is something retained on the Homestead where every other
 article is recycled —

would take several. of late it has been recommended in Calculous complaints, but it is not to be long continued, as it is attended with unpleasant effects. In the griping colics of infants and other analogous affections, the annexed formula will be found useful:

℞ Magnes: Calc. — gr. xxx
 Pulv: Rhoe: — gr. xxi
 Sacch: alb: — ℥-j
 ℞: anise: — gutt. iij
 Tine: Theb: — gutt. iv
 Ag: Font: — ℥ ss.
 M. The dose for an infant is a Teaspoonful.

℞ Magnes: Carb: ℥ij
 ℞ Mentha — gutt. i
 ℞: Nuc: Mosch: — gutt. ij
 ℞: Anise: — gutt. iij
 Tinct: Castor: — gutt. xxx
 Tinct: Asafetida — gutt. xv
 Spts Puliqui — gutt. xv
 Comp: R. Cardamom gutt. xxx.
 Peppermint water gutt. ℥ij.

Dalby's
 Carmina-
 tive.

As a purgative, the dose of Magnesia is ℥ij or iij mixed in water or milk & Neutral Salts. Most of the combinations of acids with the earths & alkalis have been used to increase the secretion from the intestines, and by their emptying the blood vessels become useful antiphlogistic remedies. They have been classed between Laxatives & purgatives. Sulphate of Magnesia or Epsom's Salt, from its extreme bitterness was formerly called sal Catharticus amarus. It is remarkable that neither the Sulphuric acid nor magnesia, which are the basis of it, have any bitterness and yet in composition they form this disagreeable bitter. I think it better than the Glauber's Salt on account of its being retained on the stomach when the other is rejected. It has been discovered in abundance in a cave in Tennessee and is obtained from the mother waters of the Muriate of Soda. It may be given in doses of ℥j as an aperient or in larger ones as a purgative. Sometimes the Sal Glauber have been sold for Epsom but may be easily detected. If to the Sulphate of Soda you add a solution of the Carbonate of potash then

* And operates in half the dose —

To form the Salt Lake Cream Tart + Carb Potash so
as to saturate it &c

would be no precipitation, but adding the Epsom Salts a copious precipitation takes place. Sulphate of Soda or Glauber's Salts. This is a mild laxative in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ to \mathfrak{j} and in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{ss}$, as an active purgative. The Glauber's Salts if exposed to the action of Heat, or the air for a length of time, effloresces, while the Epsom Salts will not. On occasions little nausea or griping, but it can seldom be given to Children. When deprived of its water of Crystallization it will operate in half the dose, as more than one half consists of water of Crystallization. It has been sometimes combined with Vinegar, Lemon Juice, Cremor Tartar, Senna &c. to destroy its disagreeable taste, but I prefer the simple solution. It is very good dissolved in mineral water. It is given as a febrifuge in combination with Tartar Emetic, in the dose of \mathfrak{ss} gr of Tart. Emetic to $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}$ every 2 or 3 hours. Sulphate Potassæ or Unisolated Tartar. This is used as a laxative in doses of \mathfrak{ss} , \mathfrak{ij} or \mathfrak{ij} . Tartar Potassæ et Soda. Rochelle Salt. This is a triple salt less nauseous, than the Glauber but not so active. Its dose is about an ounce, but at present has fallen very much into disuse. Super Tartar Potassæ cream of Tartar, or Powdered Crystals of Tartar. This is a salt, wherein the acid is in excess. It is a very pleasant medicine. The watery solution is a very pleasant drink and is given to aid the operations of other Cathartics. The dose is a tea spoonful every 2 or 3 hours, it may be combined with sulphur. It is frequently combined with Calaf. Rhubarb & Senna, and is very useful in Dropsy. In Children it should be mixed with molasses or Syrup. It sometimes produces griping & flatulence, and is ^{not} admissable in Dyspeptic and Gouty habits. The dose is an ounce. Tartar Potassæ Soluble Tartar. This is found by adding a quantity of Potash to the Super Tartrate in order to saturate it. It is both Diuretic & Cathartic, and is given in the dose of $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ to an $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}$. An ounce in water scarcely

Crem Tartar requires 60 parts of water to dissolve it warm
 water half the quantity. Borate of Soda, or Borax
 of which add a few grs. it becomes soluble

The Mucous coat of the Colon & sometimes the small Intestine
 become greatly affected

Cold injection as Ice Water sometimes produce, Death
 & Hemorrhoid, when long continued produce
 the Fluenza.

Sapo Cast. & Water &ij for castor oil

99

holds in solution 7 grains of this Tartrate. Phosphate of Soda. Phosphoric acid with Potash it Soda forms a purgative Salt. It is a useful laxative and a valuable addition to the list. The dose is one to ʒij. It is an efflorescent Salt. & it was used by Pearson.

Dr. Cox. Friday Dec. 14th 1821. Enemata Clysters. as supplementary to the consideration of Cathartics. I proceed to make some remarks on the use of enemata or Clysters. Their origin is derived from the Black Rock which has a crooked bill and squirts the water into her gut to clean it out. They are a very useful medicine. When irritated the rectum contracts and the small intestines sympathetically excited, expel their contents quickly and thus effect a discharge. Infections seldom penetrate farther than the valve of the colon, but being forced by a vis a tergo they sometimes extend beyond it, producing what is called the Shac passion. They are employed to prevent costiveness, and as such are among the first articles of the Materia Medica. Commonly we recur to them to promote the tardy operation of a cathartic or to evacuate the bowels, when from delicacy of stomach, such medicines cannot be retained. Commonly cold or tepid water is used. The continued use of warm water may not always prove judicious, nor effect their action. Sometimes Ice water has been employed by the Italians. The common Enema is an ounce of olive oil and the same quantity of molasses, with a pint or more of tepid water and a table spoonful of common salt. Some use a little soap and water. When we wish to prescribe it as a Cathartic there are several formulas, the best is a decoction of Senna composed of ʒjss. of the Senna and lbij water boiled down to a pint & a half. In Hernia the Tobacco Clyster is used but requires very great caution as its effects are at all times distressing and often so alarming that it ought not to be resorted to except in an emergency.

r The Gums of Tobago -
are sometimes used to

Before giving a Nutritive Glyster it is generally
necessary first to give a laxative, first - or
it will be not retained - Also to give it
in small quantities by Croquettes,

Death has sometimes happened from this injection, and I have repeatedly witnessed the life of individuals placed in some jeopardy from it. Yet it is a remedy of such indisputable efficacy, that we cannot entirely dispense with. The injection is made by infusing $\frac{3}{4}$ of the tobacco in a pint of water, and injecting one half at a time and repeated in 15 minutes. Glysters will not render the bowels torpid, as supposed. Avenzoar an arabian physician used them in three ways. 1st. By introducing a silver tube or catheter in the mouth and let the food filter between the sides, and by this means throw the food into the stomach. 2nd. To line a bath with the food and thus produce absorption. 3rd. By Glysters. He may be considered as the first supporter of cuticular absorption. Dr. Lard gives an account of a lady who was supported for 3 months on nutritive Glysters. Dr. Hume states a nourishment of 2 months on Broth Glysters. In the Critical review of Horse was nourished in this way for 3 weeks. Fourcroy relates a case kept up in this way for 16 days, where the stomach was wounded nutrient Glysters are very serviceable and we should never neglect this method of supporting our patients, as the opponents of this practice would undoubtedly use them were they placed in this situation, and you should recollect that theory is one thing & practice another. The quantity to be injected for infants at birth or soon after is one ounce, a child between the age of one and five years from four to six ounces a youth of ten or fifteen years a pint, and an adult from a pint & a half to a quart. This is the maximum, and appropriate to extreme cases. The operation is a very simple one but nevertheless you should make yourself acquainted with it, as you may meet with persons who totally unacquainted with it. The apparatus consists of the pewter syringe or a pipe and bag, both of which are defective, on several accounts and especially when we wish to throw up large quantities. The Cambray,

- act, a Stimulant -

Opium often proves fatal in small dogs when given
as injection, & requires great care in the Supp
outlay -

bellows may be used in cases of absolute necessity. Suppositories. These are medicines placed in the anus, where by their stimulant effects, they act on the Intestines. This is a very ancient practice, and was mentioned by Alexander of Tralles. They are generally made of Drastic Purgatives, as Gamboge, Aloes, Oilycynth, Tallow, Soap, Lard, Bellyguts and the wax candle &c. They are much used in Europe but are now discarded from practice in this country. On Anthelmintics. These are medicines which expel the worms infesting the alimentary canal. I think the term Vermifuge a much better title Dr Rush who has written upon them, supposes they must serve some useful purpose as they are found in young children. This is not a new opinion as it was noticed by Van Swieten. I have seen worms discharged in small Pox & Measles and the patients when attacked were in good health, of gross habits and who have discharged worms when medicines have no effect. Dr. Rush confines the salutary operation of worms to the round species. They are often discharged of an immense size. They are found in great numbers, and still do not appear to affect the system at all. Dogs sometimes discharge them.

Dr. Cox. Saturday Dec 15th 1821. Dr. Rush confines the fevers produced by them to the neurosis of Dr Cullen, which generally comes on with costiveness. They have never caused Idiopathic fever in my opinion. Dr Rush says worms are caused by fever and not fever by worms, and that they remain harmless, untill the system is affected by disease, and are only hurtful when too numerous. as I said before, I think them truly a persecuted race and more sinned against than sinning. They may sometimes aggravate the disease, but never produce it. There are no symptoms indicating worms, but have deceived me and especially the picking of the nose. The oedematous swelling of the

100 Olearia Terrestrial;

The Croton oil recommended in Tania & Con
 vents & operates by its cathartic property.

Camphor does not purge but operates by its retentive
 principle —
 2 Also used by infection in ascarides.

lip is likewise erroneous. When we have no symptoms indicating their
 presence, how can we employ anthelmintics, as there is no symptom
 characterizing their existence, unless it be their actual discharge. —
 That they are highly injurious. I cannot doubt sometimes, but it is in an
 indirect manner. Themselves suffering from a morbid state of the sys-
 tem, few if any medicines possess strictly anthelmintic properties,
 but they almost all appear to act by their Cathartic powers, others
 as Tonics increasing the tone of the Intestines so that they are unable
 to lodge there, and others act by a Mechanical power, destroying
 the worm. I shall now treat of the Individual anthelmintics, and
 shall only mention a few as I very much doubt the propriety of instituting
 a class of medicines under this title, as I believe no such medicines, in
 the true sense of the word exist. The Drastic purgatives will all operate as
 Anthelmintics. I shall first speak of the Vegetable Kingdom. Castor oil.
 This was first used by Dr. Acland of Geneva and in very large doses. To
 adults he gave ℥ij or ℥iij and to Children from ℥ss. to an ounce. Its
 action is mechanical. Killing the worm by suffocation, while by its
 Cathartic principle it expels them from the intestines. Briar mentions two
 cases of *Tinea* cured by it and recommends giving ℥iij a day for several
 days, afterwards take the same quantity twice a week. It is more esp-
 ecially adapted to the *Tinea*. I think Olive oil would answer the same
 purpose. Camphor. This is much recommended in doses of ℥j to ℥j
 for expelling the lumbricoides. It is to be dissolved in water or milk, and
 acts by its volatile principle. It also acts on the ascarides, and think it
 might be useful as an anthelmintic, and as such as I recommend it
 to your attention. *Chenopodium Anthelminticum*. Jerusalem
 oak, or Worm seed. It is a native of nearly every part of the new world
 and grows very plentifully in the United States. It is much used in
 worms. The whole plant has a powerful smell. Its taste is bitter,

Polypodium Rileyi M. & J.

107

with much aromatic acrimony. The whole plant may be employed. The expressed juice is used in the doses of a table spoonful for a child 2 or 3 years old. It is also used in decoction, made by boiling a handful of the green leaves in a quart of milk for about one fourth of an hour to which orange peel may be added. The dose of this is a wine glassful three times a day to a child 5 or 6 years of age. The seeds are most employed reduced to a fine powder and made into an electuary with Syrup of this a child 2 or 3 years of age may take a table spoonful in the morning, abstaining from nourishment for several hours after. A like dose is to be given at night or they may be strewed on bread and butter. It is often necessary to continue this practice for several days.

Great numbers of lumbrici are frequently discharged after a few doses of this medicine. The essential oil is prepared in doses of 8 to 10 drops, rubbed up with a little sugar. I have frequently used it and with success. Vide Medical Museum, (Wilson). Male Fern Powder. This was used before the time of Dioscorides and was always followed by a purge. It has been much recommended, but I cannot think it very beneficial. The internal solid part of the root is alone to be powdered, and the powdered should have a reddish colour. The dose is to be regulated according to the age of the patient as well as the condition. The dose in common is ℥i to ℥ij which is to be followed by a purge of Calomel 12 grs. Scammony 12 grs. & Gamboge 5. but I think more is due to the purge than to the fern.

Spigelia Marilandica. Carolina Pink Root. This plant is perennial and grows wild in North America from Maryland to East Florida. It was introduced by Dr. Lining of Charleston. Every part of the plant is possessed of anthelmintic properties but the roots are the most active. It is used to expel the Lumbrici and has been employed in decoction but it is generally given in powder in doses of 10 to 12 grains, combined with a cathartic. There is in the shops a nostrum very much used

composed of *Spigelia*, *Senna*, & *Savin*. but I do not think it possesses any properties over the pinkroot alone. It possesses a narcotic power which was supposed to be owing to other plants growing & entwining round it, but this is incorrect, as I have seen these symptoms from the *Spigelia* alone. The pulse generally sinks. It is laxative in doses of ʒjss to ʒij . By its narcotic power it kills the worm, and by its cathartic expels the worms very speedily. Some order it in doses of 10 to 15 grs. alledging that it is apt to occasion nervous affections if given in large doses while others give it in doses of ʒj and say that the bad effects mentioned arise from the small dose, the large either passes off per anum or per os. Dr Barlow says the serp-
entaria obviates its pernicious effects. I have used it in doses of ʒj to ʒij . Experiments show its safety in much larger doses than are usually given and it is highly probable that its good effect are disputed sound merely on account of the small doses in which it has been used. *Spigelia* belongs to a class of medicines which are frequently indiscriminantly employed. *Spiraea Lobelia*, *Dolichos pruriens*. Cowhage. This is equally useful in cases of worms. It is a climbing plant, resembling our common Scarlet runner growing in great abundance in warm climates & is a native of the West Indies. Its action is altogether mechanical piercing & wounding them, the mucus preserving the Intestines from their action. It is the pod alone that is to be used. The pods are about 4 inches long, round and as thick as a man's finger on the outside they are thickly beset with stiff brown hairs which when applied to the skin, occasion a most intolerable itching. In the choice of cowhage we must reject those pods which are shrivelled, brown & diminutive in size. having lain long in a dark place, and are musty & of a bad colour. It is given in Syrup or Molasses in the dose of one or two tea spoonfuls in the morning fasting and continued for a few days, a purge may be given afterwards (see Medical Museum, Chamberlain.) It is a safe article in the system.

and is more advantageous when preceded by Venesection &c. Great care must be taken to preserve them, the best way is in Elixuary, provided it be not too long. Dr. Bigelow says it should be employed fresh. The next is the *Melia Azadarack*, Pride of India or Poison Berry Tree. This is a very beautiful tree as it grows in South Carolina. It is not natural to America nevertheless is found in great abundance in the Carolinas. I can say very little of it as a medicine having had no experience in it myself, but Dr. Barton says it is one of the best anthelmintics. Dr.

President of the Medical Society of South Carolina says, that when given in the months of August and March it produces Stupor &c. A saturated decoction of the bark of the root has been used, in doses of a tea spoonful. Dr. Barton's prescription is ℥iv of the Azadarack to ℔ij of water boiled down to ℔j. The dose is ℥j to ℥ij. as a remedy for Sinea. The *Oleum Verrebinthæ* has been recommended by Ferriwick. It is not to be given in drops, nor by scruples, but in doses of ℥i to an ℥iss. It is no new practice, for Rush says it was used in 1769 by Boyle. He mentioned that a man came in a shop & bought a pint of Turpentine, drank half of it, and told them to leave the remainder stand, he came in again afterward & drank the remainder. Godfrey tells us of a man who went into a shop and drank a glassful of Turpentine, and was seen walking the streets afterward being only purged thereby. It sometimes acts violently on the Urinary organs, and is an useful remedy, after all that has been said and requires to be cautiously used. It is given in injection to destroy the lumbrici and ascarides. When it is given, we should abstain from supper the night before, and spiritous liquors the next day, and when carefully administered may be considered as one of the best anthelmintics. A child ~~of~~ ^{of} a year took ℥vj and discharged no worms. A woman took ℥x and was attended with inflammation of the rectum relieved by injections of flaxseed

9/12

Good Apple refers to the *Malus*
of District of Columbia
an insect article

Muriate of Soda NaCl in a quart of water

tea & opium. Petroleum, or Rock oil, & Seneca oil, may also be given in doses from 10 to 80 or 100 drops. I shall now proceed to the articles of the Mineral Kingdom. Meriate of Ammonia & Barytes, have also their advocates and some say they are powerful remedies. Preparations of Iron. Dr. Rush says he knows of none more powerful than the rust of Iron, in the dose of $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$. The want of success in this article is to be attributed to its being given in too small a dose. The dose for Children should be from 5 to 30 grs. every morning. I have given it to Children in the doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ for other purposes three times a day and continued it for 18 months. of the safety of this article there is no doubt and is an excellent vermifuge, producing that state of the system extraneous to worms. The Chalybeate waters have also been used on the same principle. The Sulphate of Iron also is used. Mercury. This is much used, and made by pouring boiling water on Mercury but this I consider as being ineffectual, water having no effect on the mercury, and must be owing to the presence of arsenic or some soluble substance in them; nevertheless it has been highly recommended by an old writer. The Ethiops Mineral, Corrosive Sublimate & Calomel have all been recommended. The Calomel among all the fluctuations maintains its sway and should be given in larger doses in combination with Salaf acting by its purgative powers. Stannum, Tin has been much used, coarsely rasped or in fine grains. It is generally given in doses from 10 or 12 grains up to $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ and even an $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ in the form of a bolus or electuary, and after a day or two we must give a purge. Dr. Fisher has used an amalgam composed of 5 parts of Tin 5 of Chalk & 2 of Mercury with great success. The dose is $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ to an $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$. The efficacy of Tin, may be attributed to the small quantity of arsenic found in it. (vide Dr. Chapman's Med. Journal Case) Zinc & Sulphur with their preparations have also their advocates. Common Salt

n. Murias Soda, in doses of $\frac{3}{4}$ p. was employed by Paracelsus. Two pounds of common Salt were dissolved in water & taken in the course of 24 hours. I have now taken some notice of the Kind of worms found in the body. They have been found in almost every part of the body, as in the Ventricle of the Brain, adnata of the eye, angle of the eye & jaw, in the Throat, nose, mouth, heart, vagina, Pancreas, marrow of the bones and indeed every part of the System, even in the foetal state. a worm was found in the liver of a woman in this City by Dr. Bond. There was also one found in the eye of a horse, which could be seen moving very perceptibly. Hippocrates and Cappelouga mentions the *Tinea* being found in the foetal state.

Dr. Cox. Monday Dec 17th 1821 Until the time of Linnæus, only three kinds of worms were noticed. We shall particularly notice only 5. These are the *Tenia*, *Vermis Vesicularis*, *Microcephalus* or *Trichurus*, *ascaris Vermicularis* and *Lumbricoides*. to these may be added a sixth called *Tinea Cucurbitina* which is only a branch of the 1st. Genus. The *Tenia* is a very long worm united together by distinct links or joints. Rowensteen mentions one found to be 450 feet in length. It is opiperous and can bear a very high degree of heat. They generally occupy the small intestines. Briar makes two species of this worm, the armed & unarmed. The second species is the *Vermis Vesicularis*, which are similar to the *Tenia*, but filled with water, and not found in the intestines, but in the Brain liver &c. It has been supposed that Dropsy may be occasioned by a large collection of these worms. The third species is the *Microcephalus* or *Trichurus* which is about $\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 inches in length, and is of rare occurrence. The 4th. species is the *Ascaris Vermicularis*, or Maw worm, and is from 4 to 5 inches in length. When touched by the finger or brought in contact with the fire contracts in a very extraordinary manner and skips along with

unbounded activity. They have their residence in the large intestines and particularly the rectum. They are never found alone, but always in crowds, and possessing a remarkable tenacity to life, living longer than any other in the body. The 5th. Species is the Lumbroicoides, which resembles so nearly the common earth worm, as for a long time to be considered as the same species. but they are very different! The residence of the Lumbroicoides is chiefly in the duodenum jejunum & ileum. They are rarely detected in the large intestines or stomach and when in one or other of these places are endeavouring to make their way out of the body. They are from 5 to 10 inches long and are most commonly met with in children & the poorer class of people. The *Tinea Cucurbitina* I mentioned as being a branch of this species. It is found even in the intestines of the Foetus and in adults but more generally in children between the age of 2 & 6 years. as to the production of worms, the doctrine of equivocal or Spontaneous generation has been upheld but I think it impossible that matter should be so combined as to become vitalized.

Of Diuretics. Diuresis signifies a secretion of urine from the Kidneys and Diuretics are those medicines which determine blood to the Kidneys. They are supposed to increase the secretion by a stimulant action. (vide Cullen) Their properties depend in a great measure upon the quantity of drink taken in, therefore increase of drink may be regarded as one of the greatest among the Diuretics, and the increase of urine will generally depend on the quantity of drink taken in. whether they act directly on the Kidneys or not, I will not attempt to affirm nor deny. Substances do enter the circulation and have been detected in the Kidneys as asparagus, madder &c. They increase their action and thus produce a flow of urine. There is nothing more peculiar in this, than in the secretion of the liver. The urine is largely freighted with saline matter and phosphorus. Many of the substances acting on the urinary organs

and are to be considered as nutrients, they must therefore have been taken into the circulation, I am not afraid to found my opinions on the Humoral Pathology, which has stood the test of ages, and which practice will compel you to accede to. If you stimulate the absorbents and the water is not carried off by perspiration it must be by the way of the urinary organs. Checked perspiration increases the flow of urine. They must be increased by the skin or kidneys or it is effused with some of the cavities and thereby causes Dropsy. The most correct mode of exciting diuresis is by copious drinking when that is consistent with the disease. It should be resorted to. In those cases where we wish to evacuate effused fluids as in Dropsy, some suppose that copious drinking will augment rather than alleviate the disease. This is however incorrect. The plan of treating Dropsy by entire abstinence from drink is inefficacious and in some cases pernicious. The other extreme is equally so. Therefore a proper medium is to be observed. Mineral waters act not from any virtue in them but from the large quantities in which they are taken. Spring water will act in the same manner when taken in, in large quantities in which they are taken they excite the flow of urine. Drinks promote the discharge of urine, while abstinence increases the disease. Rush says he was more successful with venesections in Dropsy than any other remedy. when aided by venesection they remove the effused fluid reduce morbid action and excite the absorbents. As a passive agent it must be inactive but the vital principle renders it active. They do not always act alike, nor do I say they will always effect a cure although a discharge of urine is produced but sometimes it will not affect the Dropsy. The use of Diuretics in Dropsy is very precarious, as well as many other articles of the Materia Medica. In Ascites they are principally used an increase of urine will not remove perpetually the Dropsical swellings as it

depends upon the organization of the part.

Dr. Cox: Tuesday Dec. 18th 1821. Before entering on the consideration of particular Diuretics there are certain general rules to be attended to in their exhibition first. Keep the surface of the body cool, and give them during the day. It will be best to avoid the bed. 2nd. Keep the system below its natural standard & 3rd. Allow a free distribution of the air. The first article I shall mention now is. Water, all liquors as Milk. Buttermilk &c. increase the quantity of water in the blood and on this account the Mineral waters have been so much used in Dropsy. Hippocrates expelled watery swellings from the body by copious draughts of water, but I have never used it alone. It is the chief ingredient in many of the Diuretics but is never employed alone. A man in the last stage of Dropsy, took a large quantity of Mineral water, they put him to bed expecting him never to rise but it began to operate violently by the Skin & Kidneys and entirely removed the disease. Some of the Alkalies have been considered Diuretics as the Tartrate of Potash. Why among Practitioners the Hickory ashes is used in preference to this. I cannot tell as they are nothing more than a sub-carbonate of Potash, and this salt ought always to be exploded. It is to be highly detested when employed as a diuretic. All may be employed in this way, except the Volatile alkali. The Neutral salts will all act in this way, as they possess stimulating effects. The pure or caustic Potash has been used but is scarcely ever given in this state, but it is the sub-carbonate that is employed, and I doubt whether it now reaches the Kidneys in that state but becomes decomposed and it must be the Sal Diuretic that reaches them. In dropical cases it is generally employed, and when it purges, loses

its diuretic effects. The dose is 4 or 5 grains, twice or thrice a day, diluted with water or vinegar according to the age of the patient. Soluble Tartar. This is a perfect neutral salt, and in the dose of \mathfrak{ss} to \mathfrak{ij} , will prove an excellent aperient, cooling &c. The Super Tartrate of Potash or Cream of Tartar is very extensively used in Dropsies. There are two modes of giving it. The first given in the dose of \mathfrak{ss} to an \mathfrak{ij} , two or three times a day, acts as a diuretic. The second as a Hydragogue Cathartic, of which the dose varies. Combined with Salaf or some other cathartic will be found very beneficial, acting on both bowels & Kidneys. I prefer it to Digitalis. Dr. Rush says it is not beneficial unless it produces purging. Hume says the persons cured by it in his practice were persons of a middle age & their diseases in a high state of morbid action. Nitras Potassæ. This has a mild cool & sharp taste, & is a very valuable diuretic. It is considered as being too diuretic by some to be used in dropsy. I think its efficacy is owing to its solution, and is best suited in Dropsies of high arterial action, and where the lancet has to be used. Dr. Rush says he cured two cases of ascites by giving $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ a day, which is a very large dose. The common dose being $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ a day. Dr. Chapman says it is improved by the addition of a little Tartar Emetic & Calomel, and I recommend this practice. From the experiments of Orfila, the medicine acts as a poison. Death has occurred from mistaking it for Glauber Salt. It may be distinguished from Glauber Salt, by its taste, it also burns and scintillates placed on coals while the other does not. Spts. Nitric Sale. This is little else than a solution of Nitric Ether in ^{alcohol} water. The dose is from 60 to 90 drops several times a day. It is given with advantage in Suppression of Urine Strangury &c as well as many other diseases.

of Children. Spts. Sulphuris Ethery is analogous to the former but more stimulant and given in smaller doses. Scilla Maritima or Squill has long been used as a diuretic and is one of the most active & useful of the Class. The root alone is employed and is exhibited either in powder or pill, as well as vinegar and oxymel forming the Vinegar & oxymel of Squill. It is poisonous according to the experiments of Prfila. It affects the pulse in the same manner as the Digitalis and is useful in Dropsy. Home gave it to excite vomiting, which Cullen said destroyed its effect, but I think it most beneficial when nausea is excited. Home also combined it with Ictru & Calomel & Cullen with Corrosive Sublimate. The Vinegar & oxymel have been used internally & externally. The active property is Scillatin which is about 35 per cent, of the dried root. It has been used in every species of Dropsy but is best adapted to Hydrothorax. Dr Chapman thinks highly of it. he used it in combination with Calomel in the proportion of 3 grains of Squill to 1 gr. of Calomel. A little opium may also be added. It might be used (in place of Constriction) in cases when we want to decrease inordinate of the system and is one of the most active and useful of the articles of the materia Medica and I should be very happy to see it domesticated.

Polygala Senega Senega Snake root. This is a perennial plant & grows wild in Virginia & Pennsylvania. The root is used & is about the thickness of the little finger, variously bent & contorted & appears as if composed of joints, hence its name, being supposed to resemble a snake, having also a kind of Membranous margin running along each side the whole length of the root. It was introduced about 90 years ago by Dr. Stenout of Virginia. Its acrimony resides in a resin which may be entirely extracted

by alcohol and precipitated in water. The bark of the root is the efficacious, and therefore it is better to employ the small roots. — Cullen has placed it among the list of Cathartics, and taken no notice of its diuretic effects. Dr. Willman has recommended it in all kinds of Dropsy. It should be liberally employed and in strong decoction, as in powder it is more purgative & expectorant in its effects. Dr. Wilson found it to increase the pulse, and Dr. Barton says it salivates, producing a factor of the breath dissimilar to that of Mercury, and more like putrid meat. It is inadequate to the cure of Syphilis. The dose in powder is from 20 to 30 grains, in decoction the proportion is as $\frac{1}{2}$ of the root to 1 lb of water, boiled down to a pint of which a table-spoonful may be taken. In *Cynanchus Trachelis* it has been found useful, but I think its merits have been overrated. It is best in the advanced stage, and generally proves unsuccessful where other remedies have been tried. Its action is principally Cathartic & Emetic & is employed in the following manner. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of the Root is put into 3 viij of water, and boiled down to $\frac{1}{2}$ lb of which a tea-spoonful is to be taken every half hour. It acts by stimulating the Bronchiae, but this practice will be found generally to be too inert. Dr. Chapman says it is most beneficial when Dropsy depends upon a feeble absorption. *Digitalis Purpurea* or Fox-glove. Such contradictory evidences of the powers of this medicine exist, that we remain very much in doubt as to its value — The experiments of Orfila prove that when injected into the veins proves fatal. In health, even in small doses produces strength and quickness of the pulse, at first, but finally diminishes it. It vivifies ulcerated surfaces and renders the pulse insensibly febrile. These are its effects in small doses, but immoderately used produces nausea & vomiting, vertigo, pain in the head &c. The pulse raises upwards of 100 in

a very short time. The resinous extract is more poisonous than the watery. They all operate first as Emetics. The resinous extract acts immediately on the Heart, or blood, & often on the Brain. The powder produces local Inflammation and exerts its effects on the human System. I think, the operation of these medicines producing their effects on the blood sooner than on the Stomach, an argument against the doctrine of Sympathy. It is also said to diminish the force of the heart & Arteries but this (says Orfila) I very much doubt. (Of its use in Dropsy) Of its virtues as a diuretic no doubt exists. In 1795 Dr. Withering recommended its use in Dropsy. It had been used by an old woman of Shropshire and by her kept as a secret. So successful was Dr. Withering with this medicine that he employed it very largely and found its operations did not depend on its exciting nausea. When it purges its diuretic effects are lost and requires to be combined with a little opium. It seldom succeeds in persons of great natural strength hard & cordy pulse &c. but is very useful in soft flabby, & anasarcaous swellings. It has however frequently failed. Dr. Lettsom failed in eight cases, and when used in organic affections, we shall generally find it unsuccessful. Dr. Darwin employed it largely in every case of Dropsy. Combined with Bark & Opium. Dr. Currie was not so successful in his practice with it and Dr. Rush's opinion was very unfavourable to its employment. He says the only case in which a cure was effected was a robust young man in the Pennsylvania Hospital. a case directly the reverse of those recommended by Withering to be employed in. In Hydrothorax Drs Hamilton & Withering think favourable of it. I have seen it employed in several cases and no advantage was

+ In Drying following Scatulation it
is very proper according to some writers

r as in the Sun - or in Ashes before the fire - Care should be taken not to dry it
too much as you diminish its active property -

obtained. Dr. Barton thought it more useful in *Hydrops Pectoralis* *Anasarca* &c. than *Ascites*. In some of the later forms of Dropsy nevertheless I have found the good effects of Digitalis prompt & remarkable. It has received the name Digitalis Purpurea from the Colour of the flower, but the white is as good as the purple. In all cases of Dropsy the system is to be attended to, and as long as the pulse is hard & tense, Digitalis is to be laid aside. In *Scarlatina* it has been recommended. Modus operandi, a question arises here whether it is Stimulant or Sedative. no such thing as a sedative properly speaking exists. but its first impression is that of a Stimulant as it raises the pulse. From the experiments of Dr. Moore they were very similar to Opium. He took one and a half grains, which at first increased the pulse but afterwards diminished it. Opium increases the pulse, so does Digitalis, Opium is narcotic, so is Digitalis, Opium increases the discharge of Saliva, so does Digitalis, Opium is narcotic, so is Digitalis, Opium is diuretic so is Digitalis, Opium is diaphoretic so is Digitalis, Opium is cathartic so is Digitalis. Again he took three grains, the pulse being at 64 in 10 minutes rose to 68 in 25 to 70 in 60 to 84 and in a short time after to 104. When in 130 minutes it sunk to 28. These experiments of Dr. Moore show that in its first operation it is Stimulant, while in the second it is sedative. The effects of a large dose of this medicine are nausea vomiting, syncope, coldness of the extremities, convulsions, coma, & death. When some of these symptoms occur we must give Opium Brandy, & Stimulants in general. It is exhibited in Powder Tincture & Infusion. The leaves are most active and should be dried so as to be reduced ^{to powder which is green} in different positions. Dr. Hamilton discovered in a case of *Phthisis* where this medicine was exhibited,

that the patient's pulse in the erect position was 120. when sitting, 75 when in a reclining fell to 40 in a minute. Dr. Piddoe describes a case where the opposite effect took place, the pulse being 50 in the erect & 70 in the reclining position. It has been highly recommended in *Phtisis Pulmonalis*, but Darwin & some others were very much disappointed in its effects, though it has been successful with several other Practitioners. Digitalis was hailed as a substitute for Amputation & hence was used in Hemorrhages. In active cases of Dropsy if it is not so very beneficial, it will not be found to be in general very hurtful. I have never used it in Hemorrhages but am of the opinion when Bloodletting fails, Digitalis will be found ~~useful~~ or wholly unbeneficial. Several cases of Flooding Dr. Chapman says he knew a case increased by its exhibition. In the Phlegmasia it is recommended but I am doubtful if it is of any advantage. I have found it very beneficial in diseases of the Thorax in several cases. In Angina Pectoris, Measles & Catarrh it has been employed. In Pulmonary Consumption it has been called a Specific but I think nothing still remaining the opprobrium medicorum. Many of the cases of Consumption are nothing more than mere Catarrh which had they continued long might have terminated in Phtisis. In the incipient stage, I have employed it with good effect, and think it might be found useful. The dose ~~is~~ of the Saturated infusion. In Dyschuria Dr. Barton has used it, and in Mania it has been employed but, as it has gained no great celebrity, I think it has hardly been successful. It has been exhibited in Tincture and Decoction. Darwin says it is best employed in Tincture, which he makes by adding ℥j of the leaves coarsely powdered to ℥iv of Alcohol and is called the Saturated Tincture. This

decoction is made by boiling ʒj of the digitalis in ʒviij of water
 for $\frac{1}{4}$ of an hour & then strain. The Tincture is the best mode
 of exhibiting it. Nicotiana Tabacum: Tobacco. This
 has been supplanted by other medicines on account of its requiring
 so much caution in its exhibition, and is by the generality of Physicians
 considered a very unsafe remedy. It is employed in decoction $\frac{1}{2}$
 of the leaves to lbj of water. While we have other remedies we should
 never resort to Tobacco. Balsam Copaiba. This is a native
 of the West Indies & South America. It is obtained by making
 an incision through the bark near the root of the Tree. When it
 flows immediately and in large quantities. Old Trees yield best
 at first it is colourless but soon becomes yellow and never
 loses its transparency, has a moderately agreeable taste, is
 soluble in Vitric acid and yields artificial tanning. From
 analysis it was supposed to be compounded of a resinous matter
 and expressed oil. It is improperly called a Balsam as it never
 has yet yielded the Benzoic Acid. It was formerly supposed
 to be a Specific in Gonorrhoea. Steller says it does not cause
 that smell in the urine - that the other Ferubenthene substances do
 but this is contradicted. It evidently stimulates the Kidneys & pro-
 motes the flow of urine, as is the case with the other Ferubenthene
 substances, nevertheless, does not so strictly belong to the
 Class of Secretes. The dose is 20 or 30 drops 2 or 3 times a day
 which sometimes induces nausea, but may be safely given to the
 quantity of a drachm. In Gonorrhoea in large doses, a cure has been
 effected in 2 or 3 days, but when a cure has been accom-
 plished with it alone it must be ascribed to a spontaneous
 cure and I cannot exclusively recommend it. When I have used
 it, I generally had to accompany it with Venesection, Purgings, rest,

low diet and injections. The best mode of exhibiting it is to incorporate it with brown sugar and molasses Dr Chapman prescribes it as follows -

℞ Bals: Copaic: ℥ss
Sp: Lavender Comp: ℥ij
" Nitre: dulc: ℥ij
Tinct: Thebaic: ℥j

Mucilage of G. Arabic: ℥iv. The dose is a Table spoonful morning noon, & night. It is better adapted to Gleet & Leucorrhoea, also Calculous Complaints. It is given in Complaints of the Breasts & Lungs, also in Hemorrhoids & Strangury from a blister and should never be used in inflammatory states of the System. *Ulmus Peribirthea*. What I have said of *Copaiva* will apply to this. it is therefore need less to mention it. I shall pass by substances mentioned in this Class by Dr Barton, and go on to say a few words on *Opssura*, which in my opinion requires your notice. *Colchicum Aetumnale*. or Meadow Saffron. It is a perennial bulbous root and grows plentifully in Great Britain, and in our gardens. The Characteristic mark is a kind of elbow or joint, or nail like process as it may be called at the bottom of the bulb. It flowers late in the Fall without any surrounding leaves and hence has been called Naked Lady. The root is a solid succulent bulb, of a brown colour, and has lately excited a great deal of attention as it is supposed to be the basis of the Can. medicinal which was first used by Lappson, a French officer. Storer says a single grain of the root (which is the only part used) mixed with a crumb of Bread and taken in the stomach occasions a burning taste in the mouth, with heat of the stomach, Strangury, tenesmus, and even death. He also says when taken

✓ Admiration of the humble C

on the tongue produces irritation, which is denied by De Graef & Haller the last of whom eat the whole bulb without injury. The say I three grains in a little wine is a very excellent Diuretic. The Eau Medicinale was analysed in France & England & no mineral found in its composition. It is Narcotic, Purgative, Diuretic & Diaphoretic. It is said to be a sovereign cure for the Goat, and almost all other diseases. ^WWasson has said that if it does no good it will do no harm, but this is incorrect as in a case of his own it proved fatal. It is a Structure of some bitter vegetable and Spanish White wine, which is proven by ^WWasson, who says upon his honour it contains only one vegetable. It was first recommended by D. Jones for its evacuating power, and accidents led to its use in Goat, it having relieved a paroxysm as if by a charm. Mr. Crawford in 1808 took $\frac{ij}{j}$ and there was a cessation of the paroxysm, as well as a relief of all the symptoms in 48 hours. Since that time Mr. Crawford has recommended it to a number of his friends who have also experienced its good effects. Jones says it shortens the paroxysms but does not prevent its return, he also says it increases the paroxysm afterward. Sir Joseph Banks found it useful on his own person & Dr. Henry Hallford Physician to the King, was successful in 12 Cases. the former took 12 drops every night as an alterative and has not been confined a single day since. Major Reynolds who was afflicted for 27 years with this disease was cured by it, being almost 68 years of age. (From the experiments of Dr. Scudamore, he says it leads to subsequent inconveniences (though it has been a palliative in the early stage) producing nervous symptoms, dyspepsia & indolent bowels and destroys the Constitution, but in this City and elsewhere no such

D. Clarke —

The Function always deposits a sediment
which Dr C. Home thinks to be necessary
principle of the Arteries —

(Bull. Seeds & flowering)

The dose of the Function to commence with is 20-30
40 or drops and increased,

Case of Death from Zips - by D.

effects have resulted. Whether the Vinous Tincture of the Colchicum be the same as the Eau Medicinale, there is very little doubt, at least it has been quite as successful. The Vinous Tincture is perfectly transparent, and becomes bitter by age. Dr. E. Home found that the unpleasant effects arose from the Sediment which it deposits and ~~that~~ ~~the~~ proposes as a remedy of rendering its action milder, to reject the Sediment. The dose of each is the same being about two drachms for an adult. The Seeds of this plant have lately been highly extolled in this Country though here it never produces seeds, but in England. The Month of July is the proper time for taking it up, when it is to be sliced in pieces about the size of half a crown and dried either artificially or in the sun. Mr. Pallett thinks it ought to be dried with an artificial heat. Thomson found those specimens, in which Gluten was found, to be most efficacious and dried at the heat of 130° The Tincture is the test for its properties which it owes in great part to the Alkali contained in it. The demand for the Colchicum Seeds has caused other seeds to be sold for them, of which it is necessary you should be aware. The leaves are said to be very poisonous to cattle. Haughton says he found them best when dried in the air, and gathered in July. The seeds of the Colchicum are used in Dysphily & Rheumatism, and are opaque, and of a dull reddish brown colour. It is administered both in Tincture & Infusion.

℞ Colchicum . ℥ij	} Tincture	℞ Colchicum ℥iv	} Infusion	℞ seeds of Colchicum ℥ij	} Tincture
Sp. White Wine - lbij		Aqua bullus ℥viij		Sp. White Wine lbij	

The dose is 20 to 30 drops, dose ℥j to ℥ij twice a day. From 20 drops to 60 & 90. The last is useful in Rheumatism and requires a little caution in the dose.

In Florida -

Feb. 1844

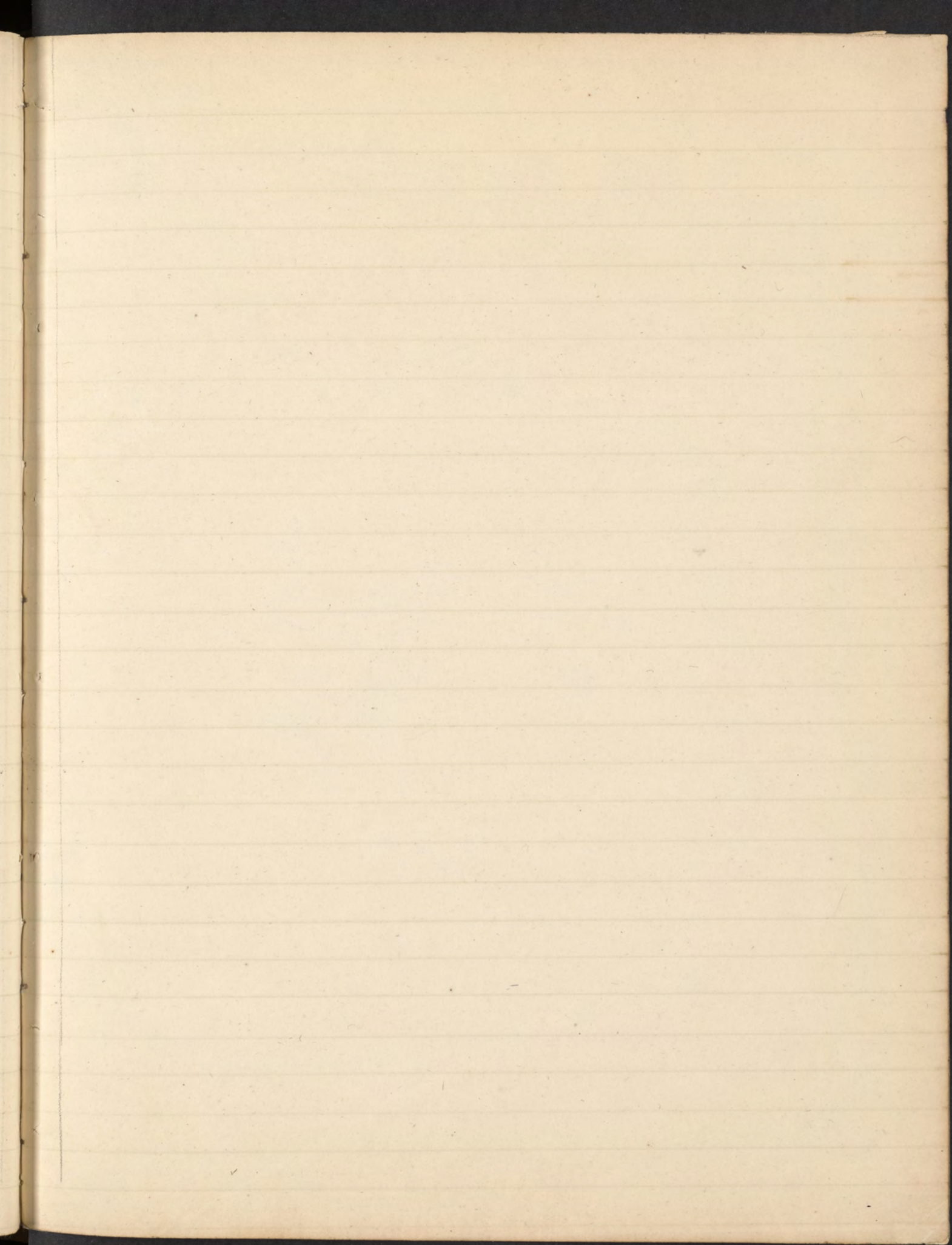
34 pounds of bark, yield of B. Extract. 1844

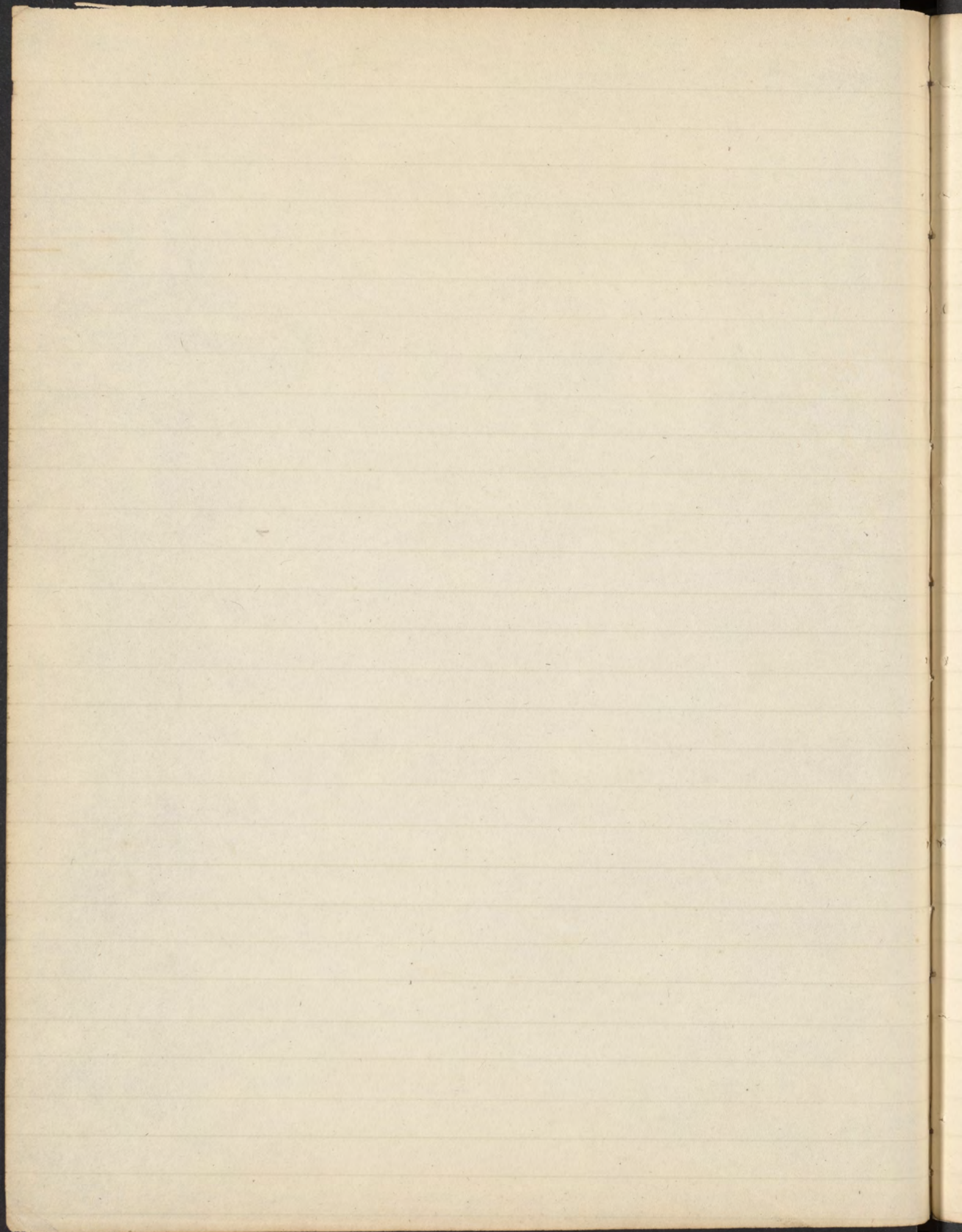
Pyrola Umbellata. *Pipsaswa*. Winter Green. *Rheumatism* Wood &c
 This is a beautiful little evergreen abundant in the woods of North
 America from Canada to Georgia and is common to the old
 & new world. It is somewhat analogous to the *uva ursi* has
 a strong unpleasant smell, and when chewed an astringent
 taste. It is now generally used as a diuretic and is said to be spee-
 dy in Cancer. Dr. Fournelle cured Sir James Craig Governor of Canada
 with it. He directs it in a strong infusion of which a pint is to be
 taken a day in Dropsies. It requires very trifling limitations in
 dose. Powder & extract are generally serviceable. It has been
 used in Urinary and Calculous disorders, and Dr. Parry Frankly
 it among the Lithontriptics. From its tonic powers has been used
 in Rheumatism and Intermittents. The bruised leaves of the fresh
 plant when applied to the skin produced redness & vesication.
 It is hardly worth a place in the *Materia Medica* and can
 only be useful as a diuretic on account of its considerable
 debility in water. I shall now speak of the diuretics of the
 Animal Kingdom. u u u u u

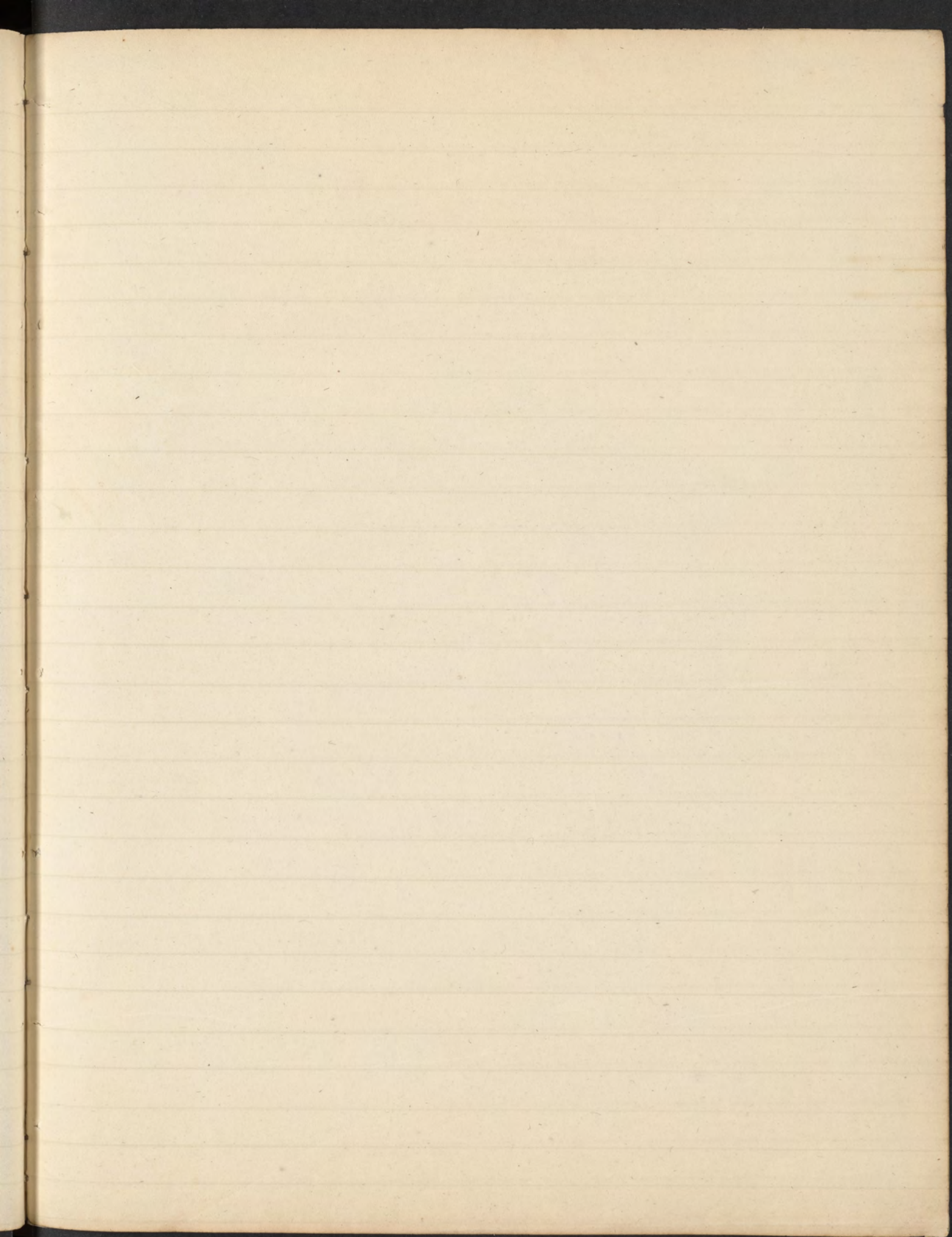
D^r. Couperin *Diuretics*
 Jan^y 20th 1824

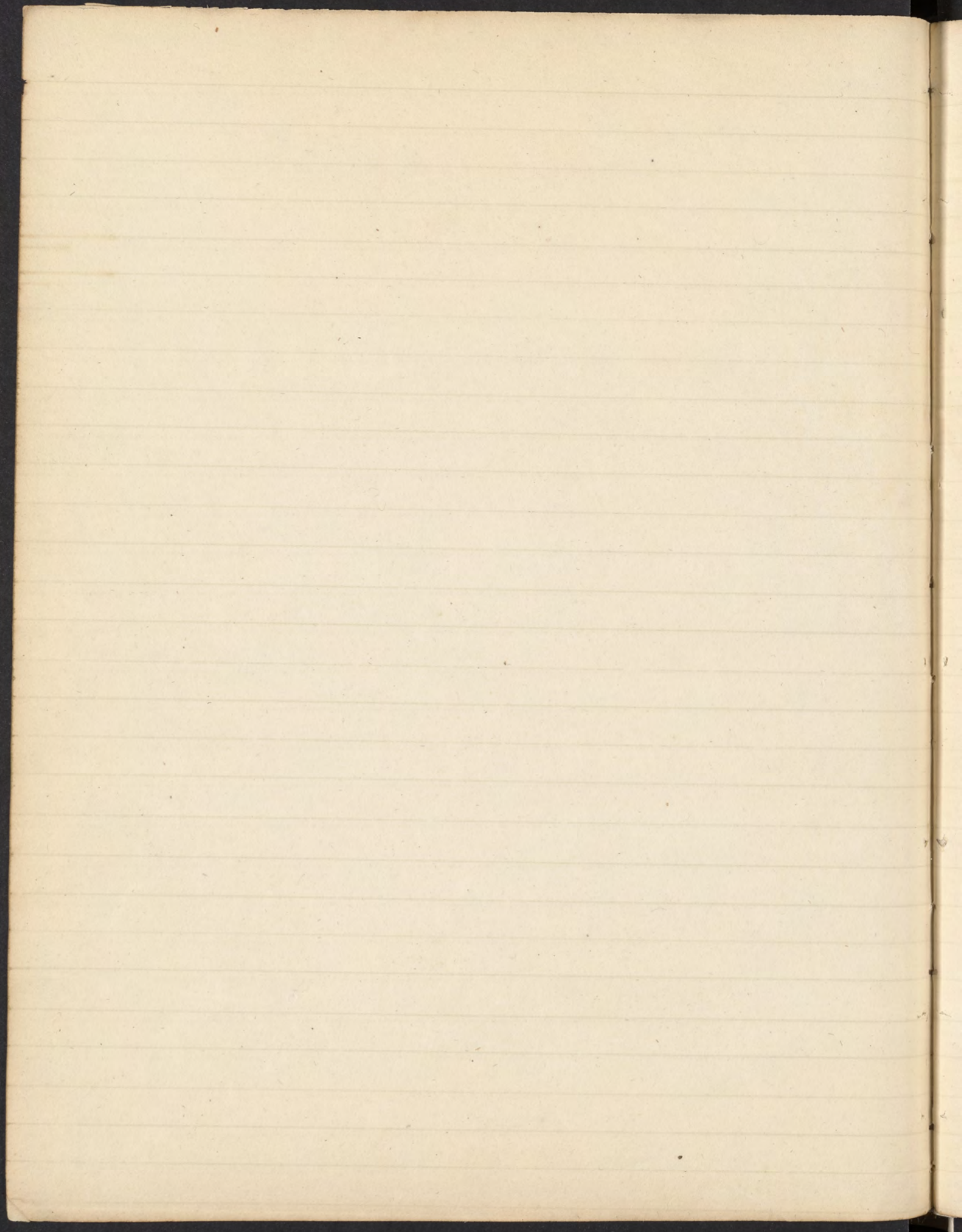
Concluded diuretics on the 16th of
 January 1824.

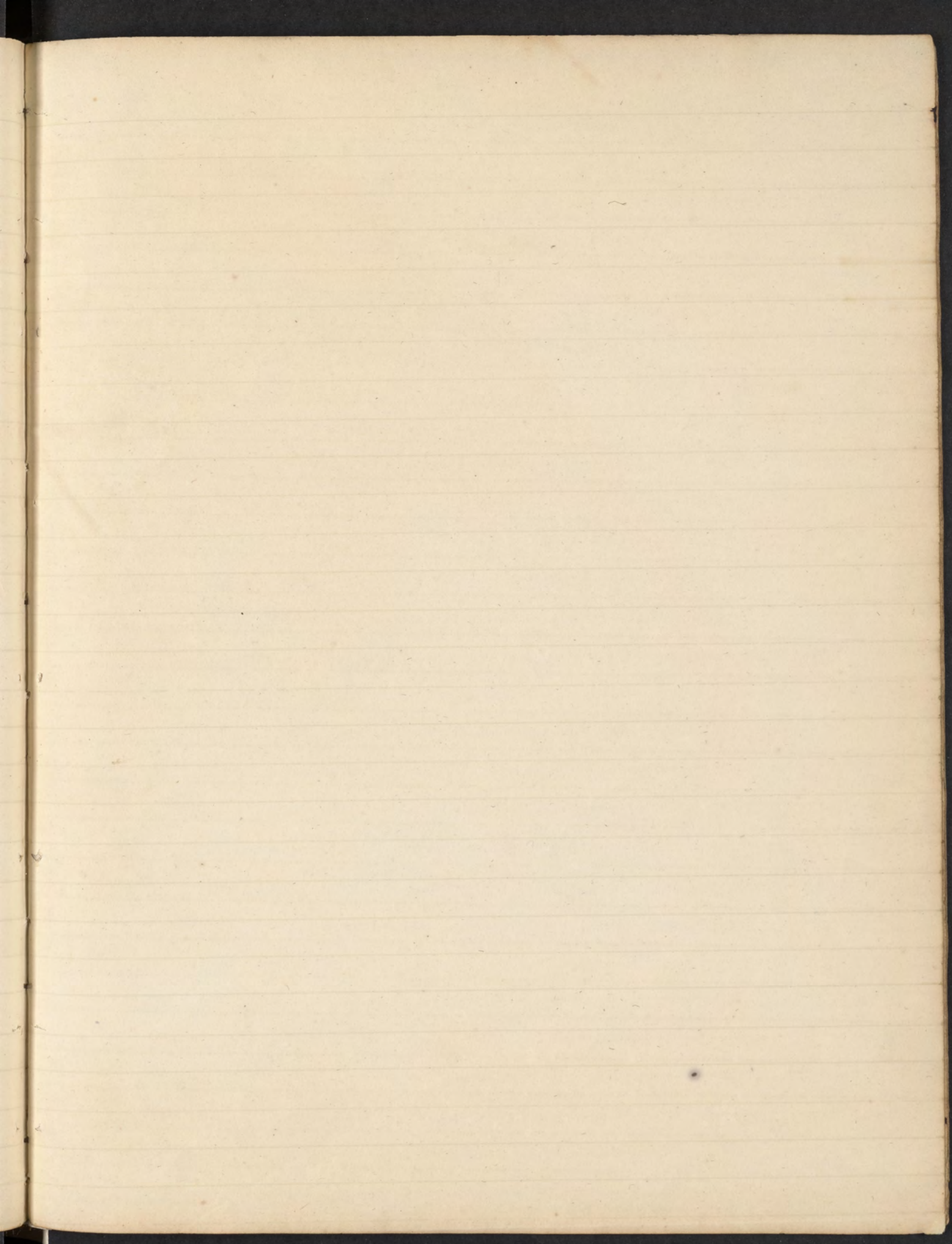
150

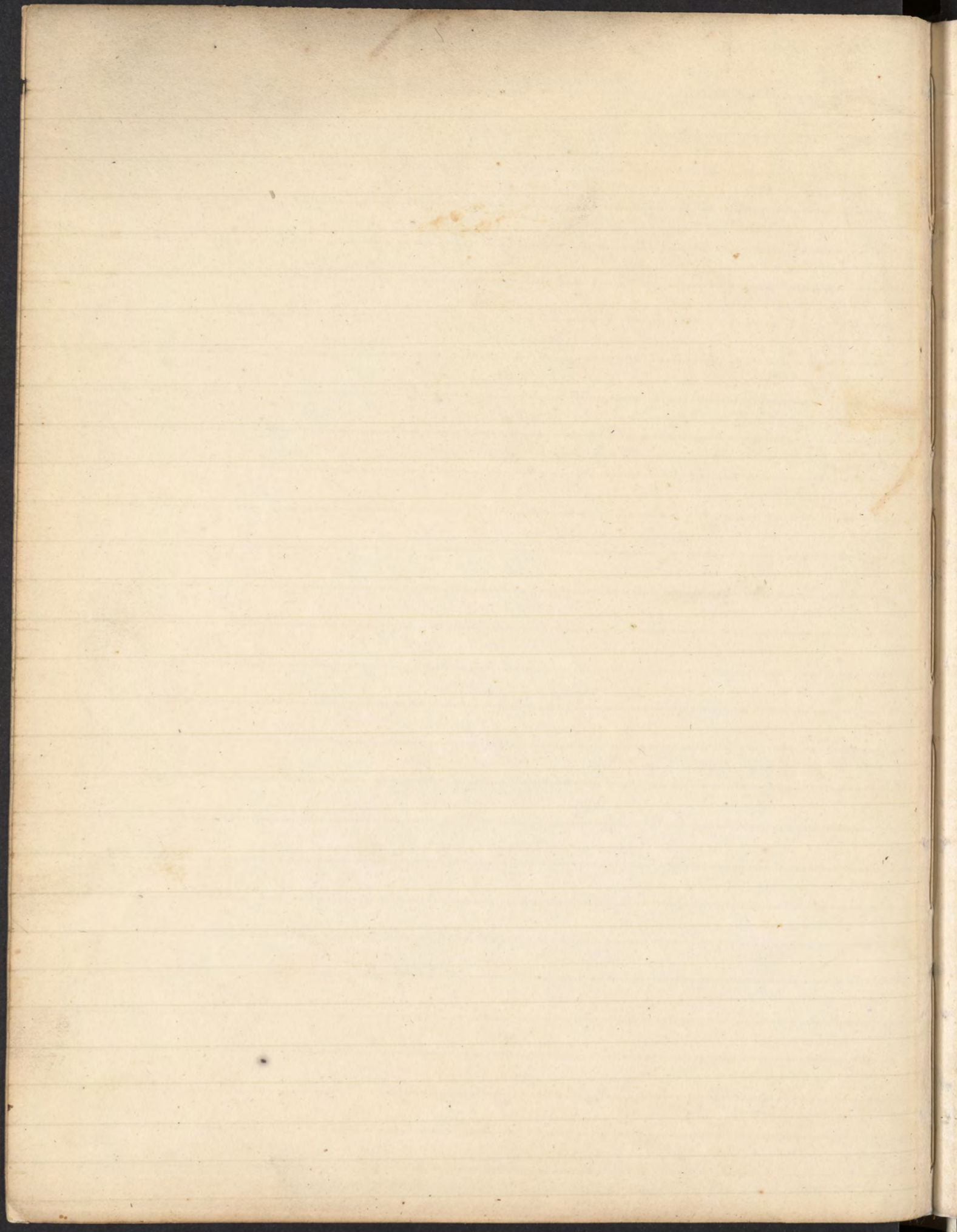


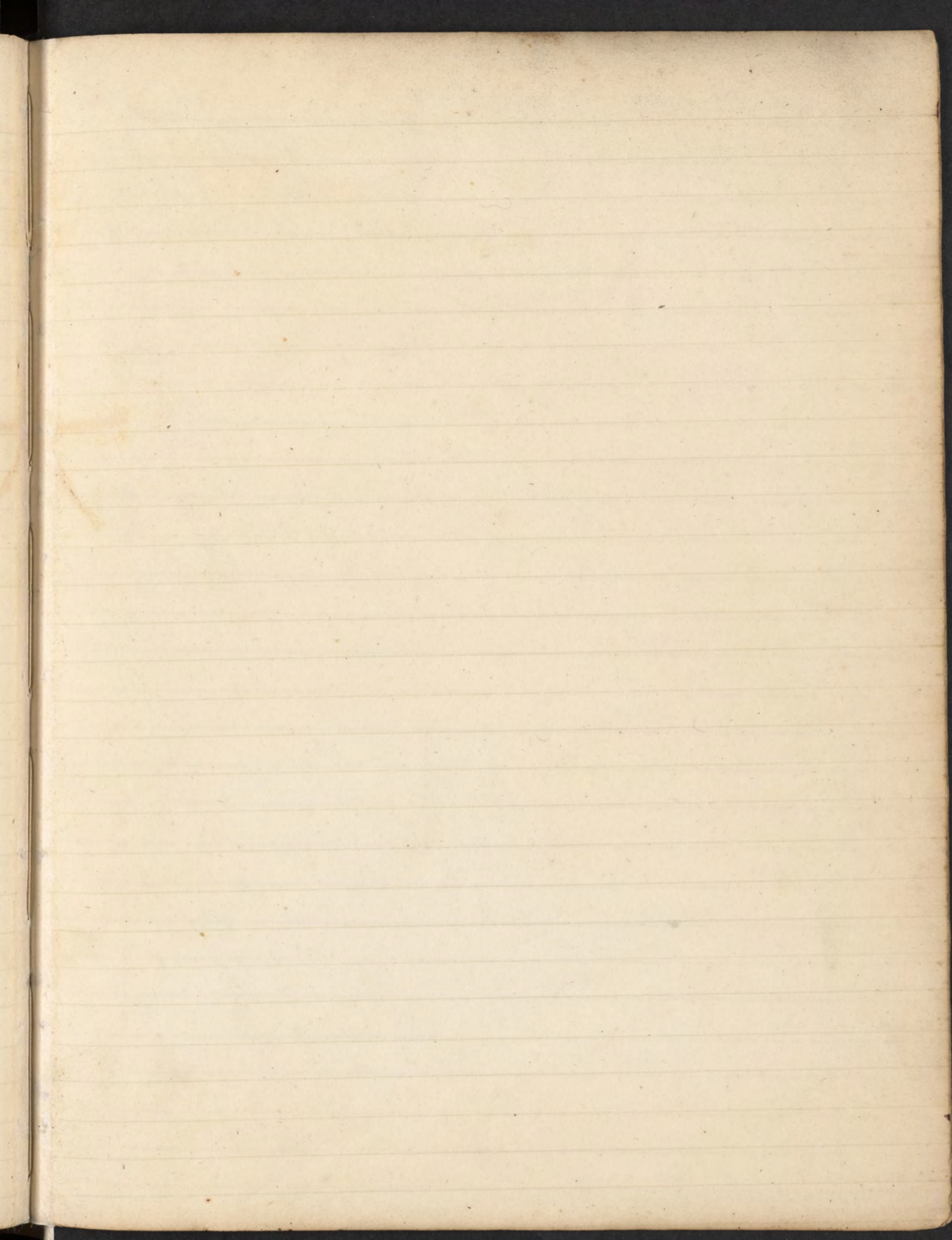


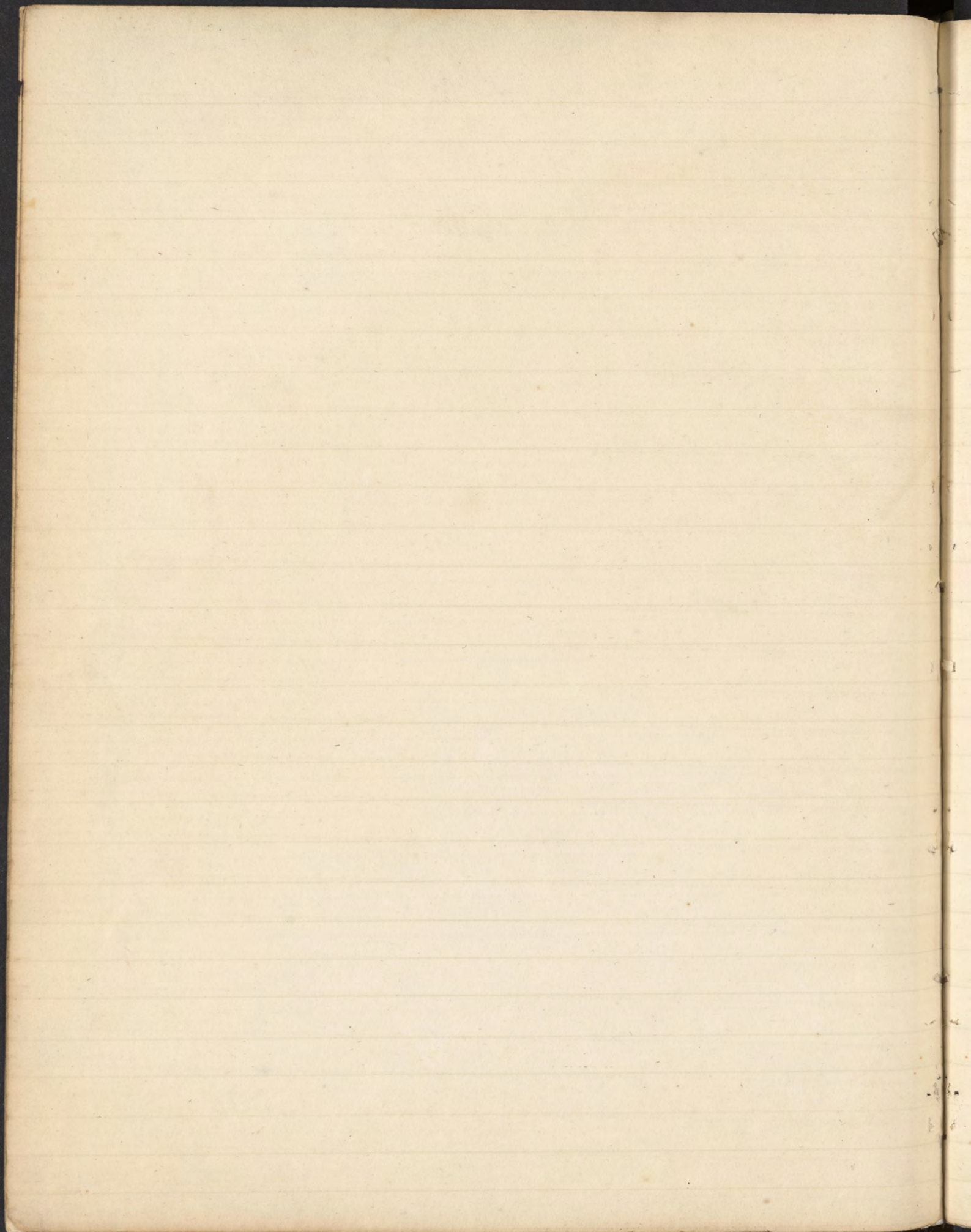


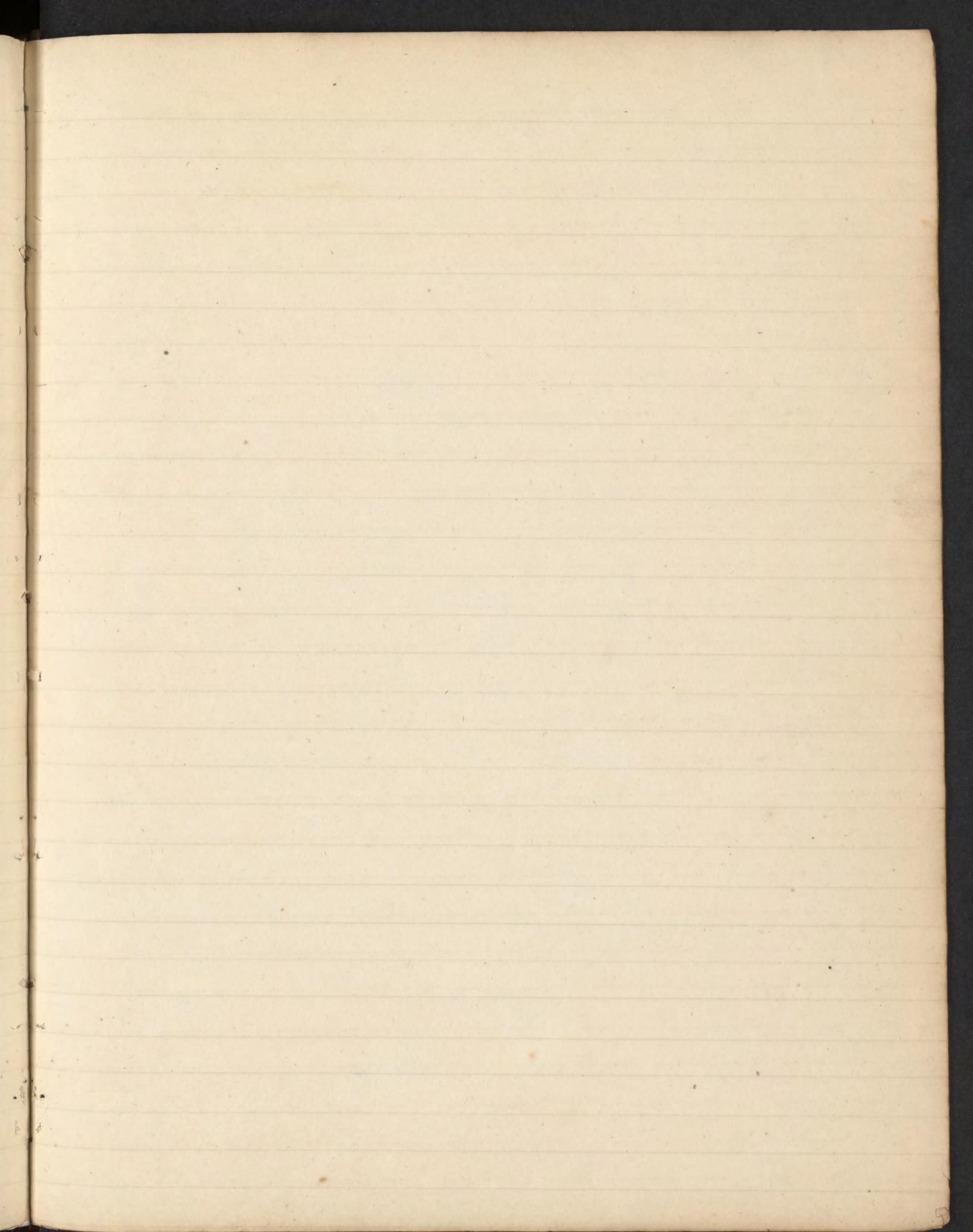


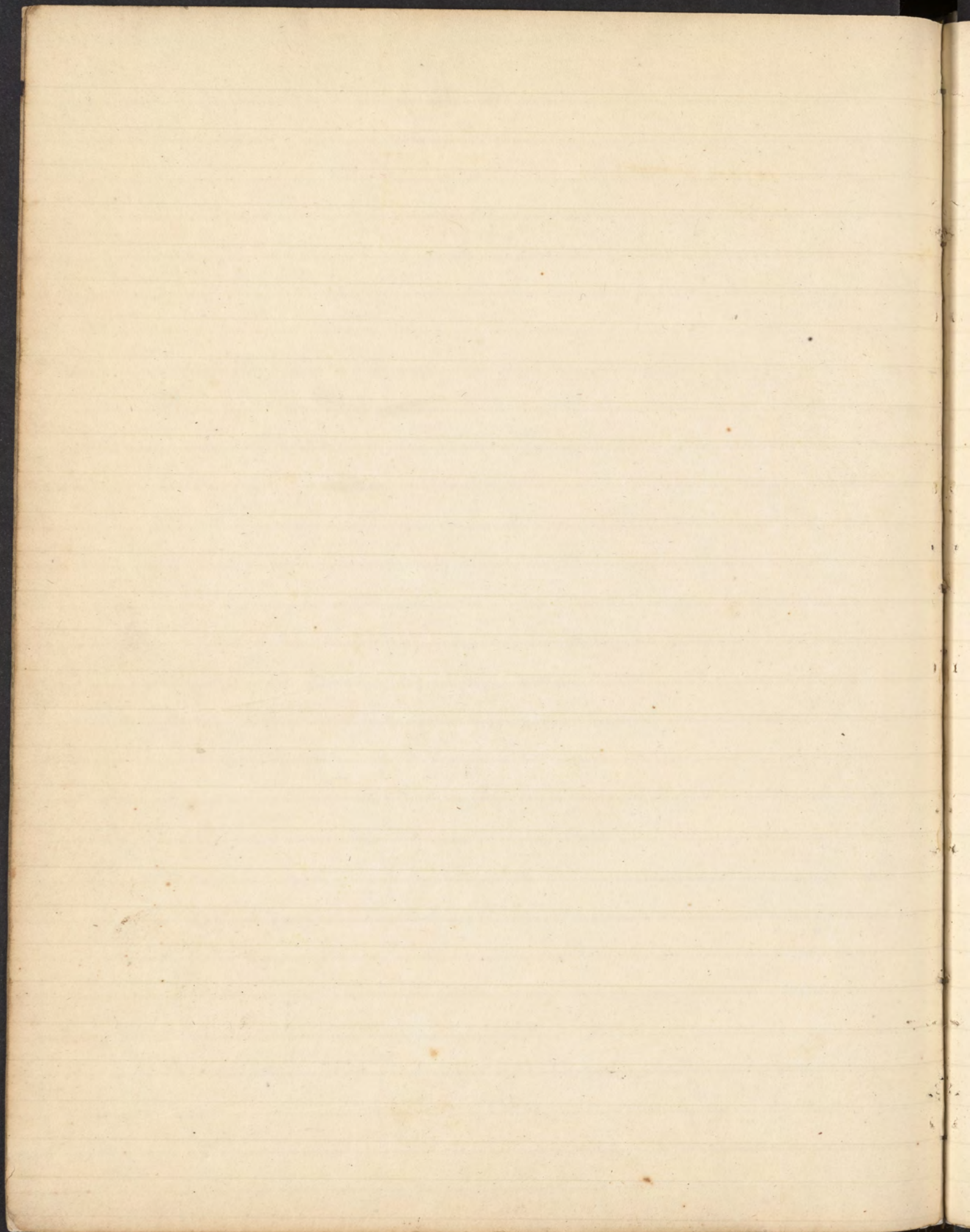


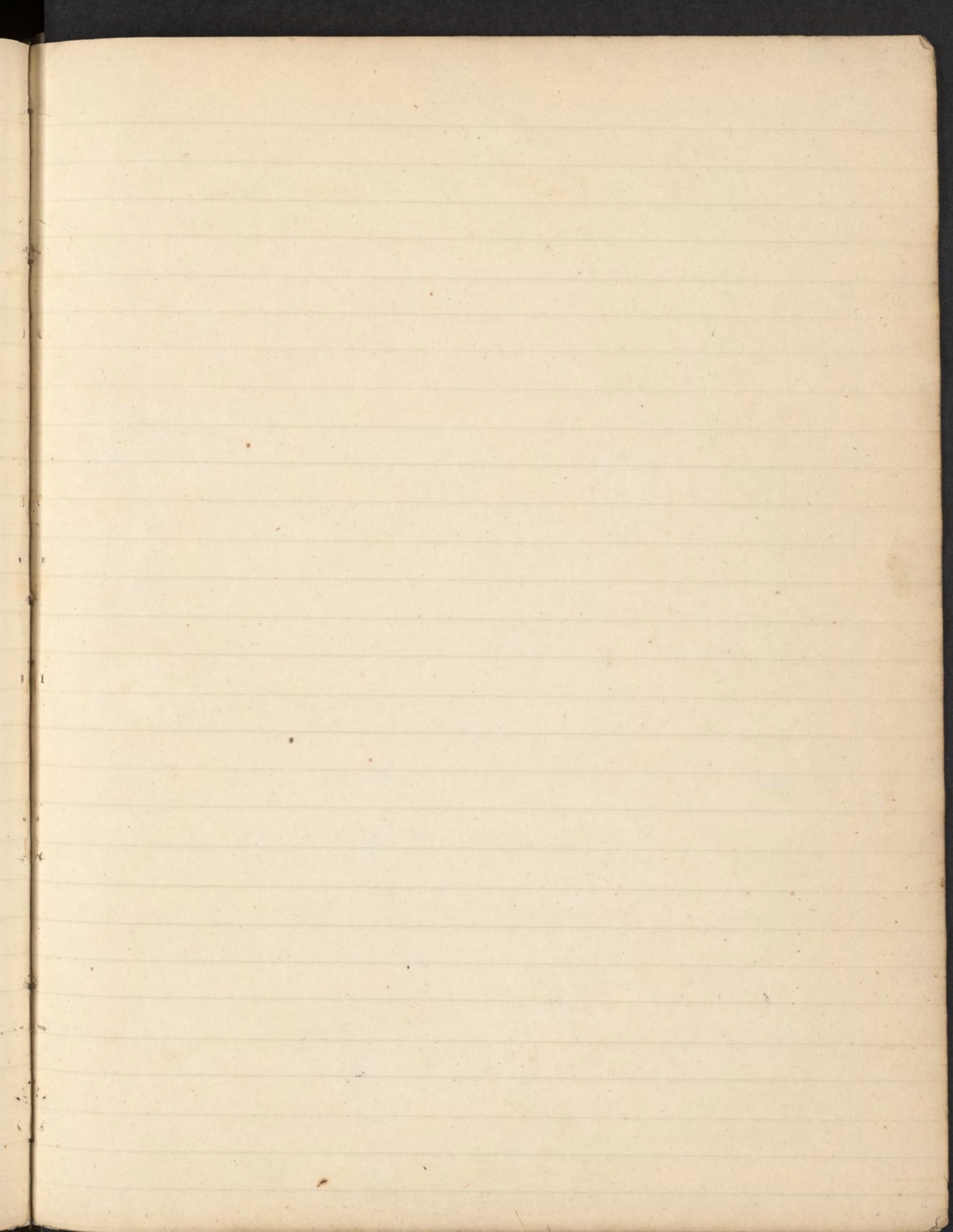


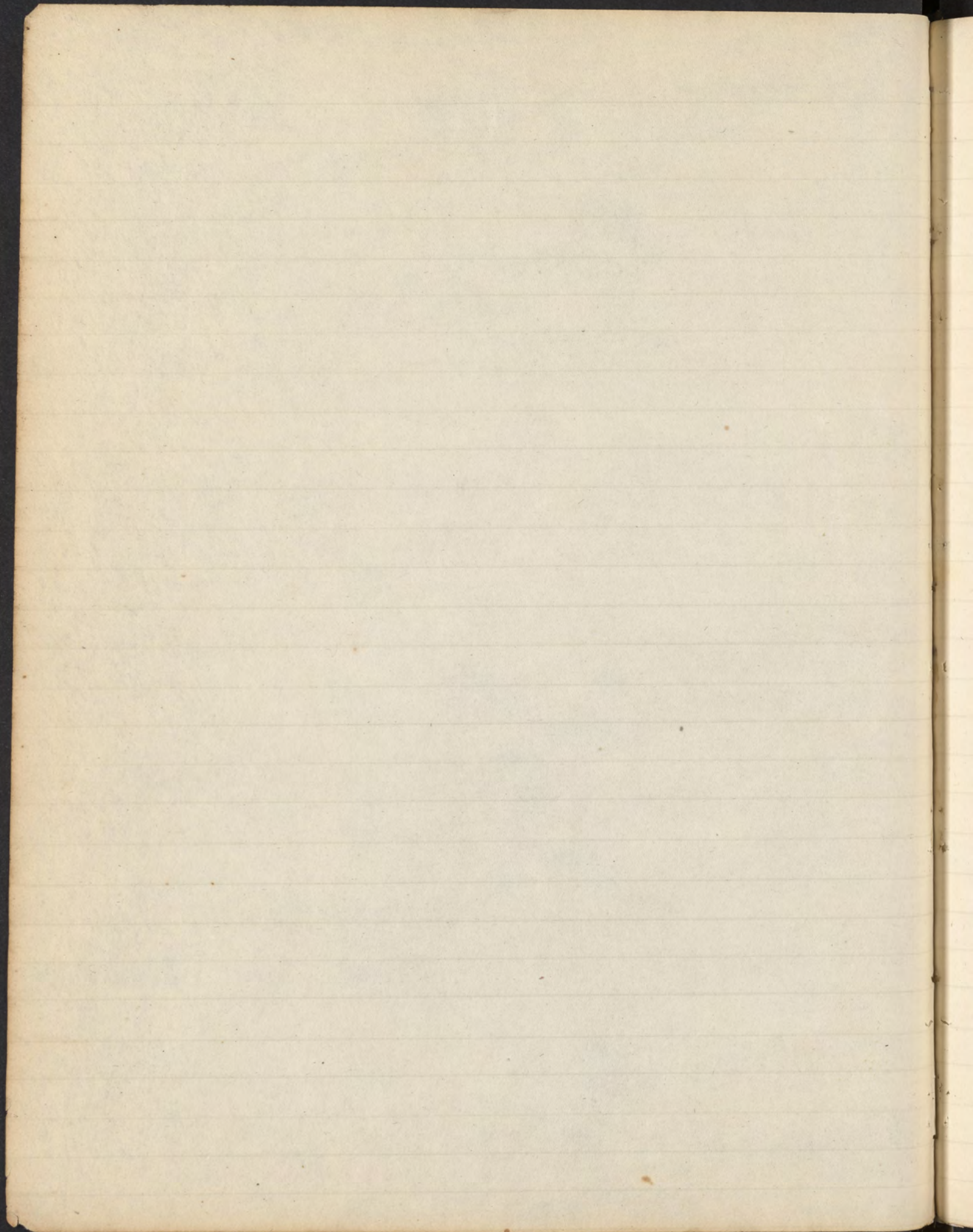


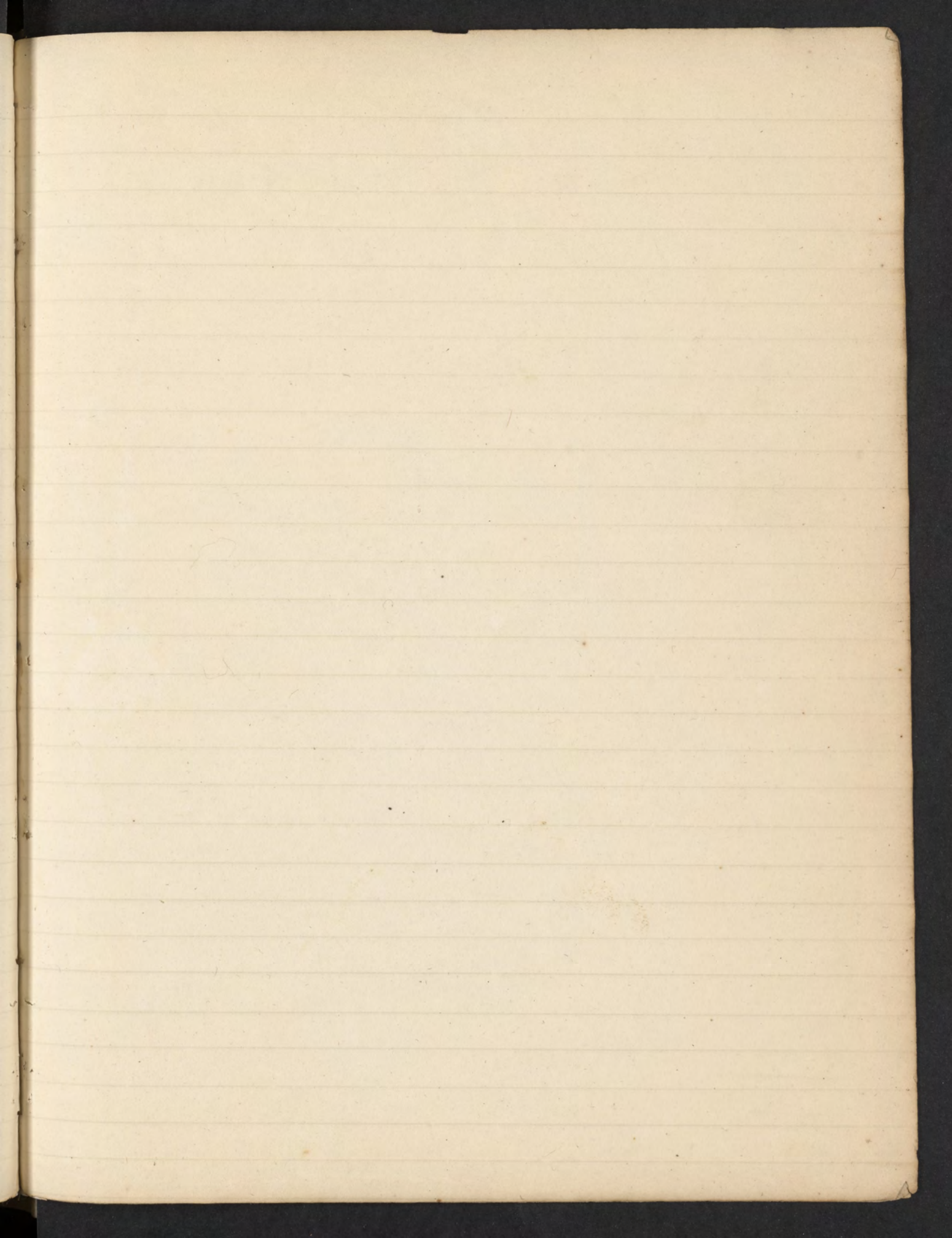


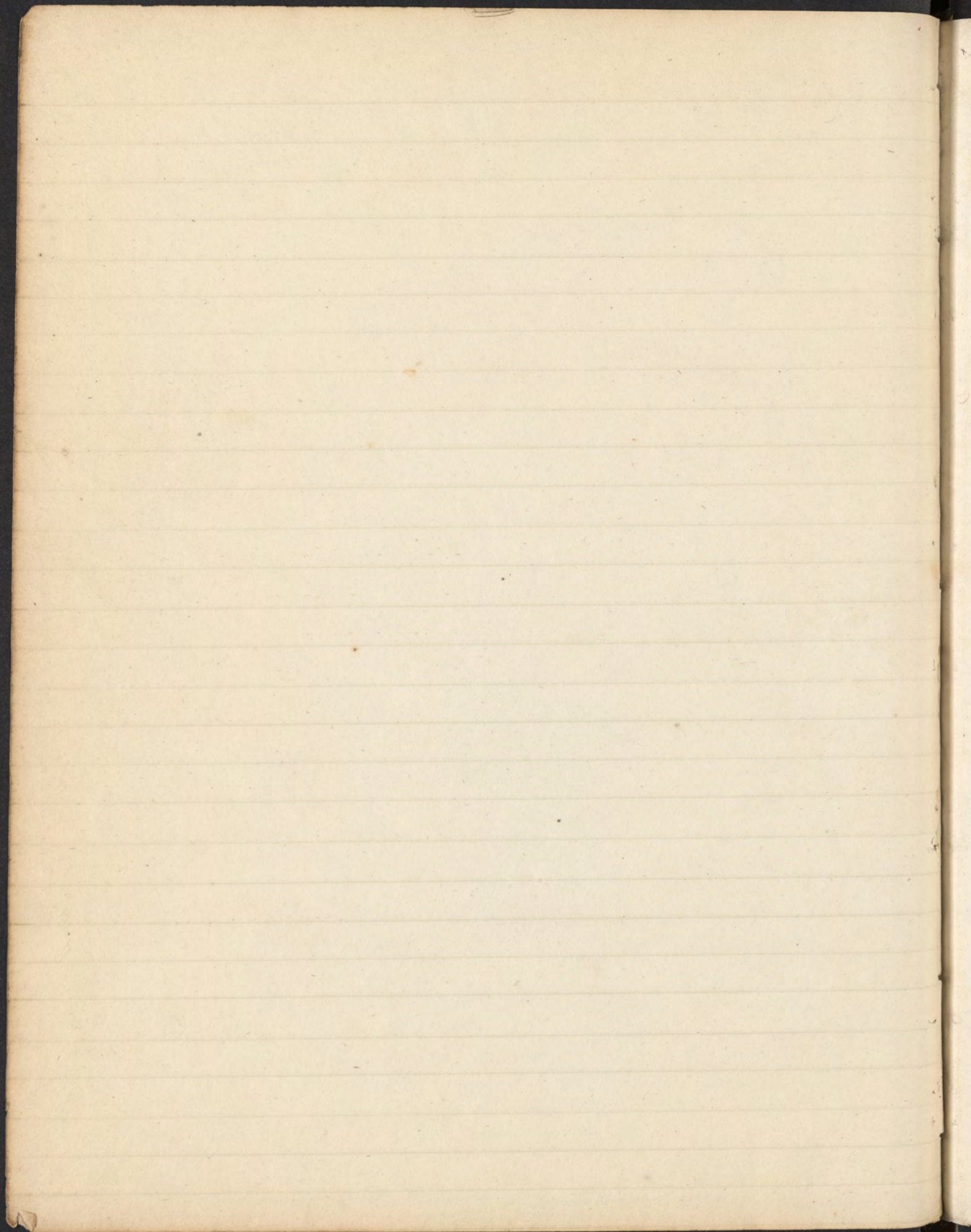


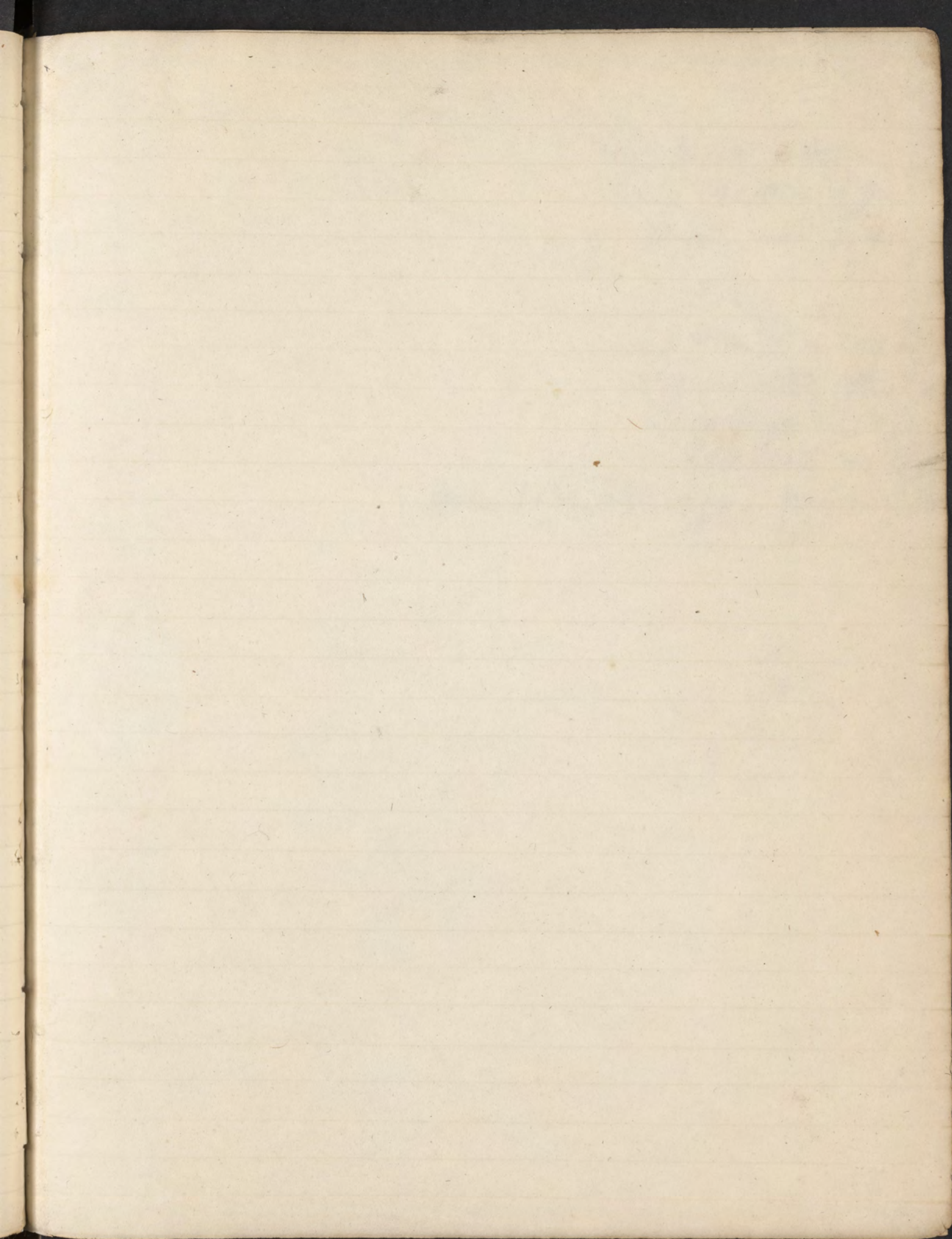


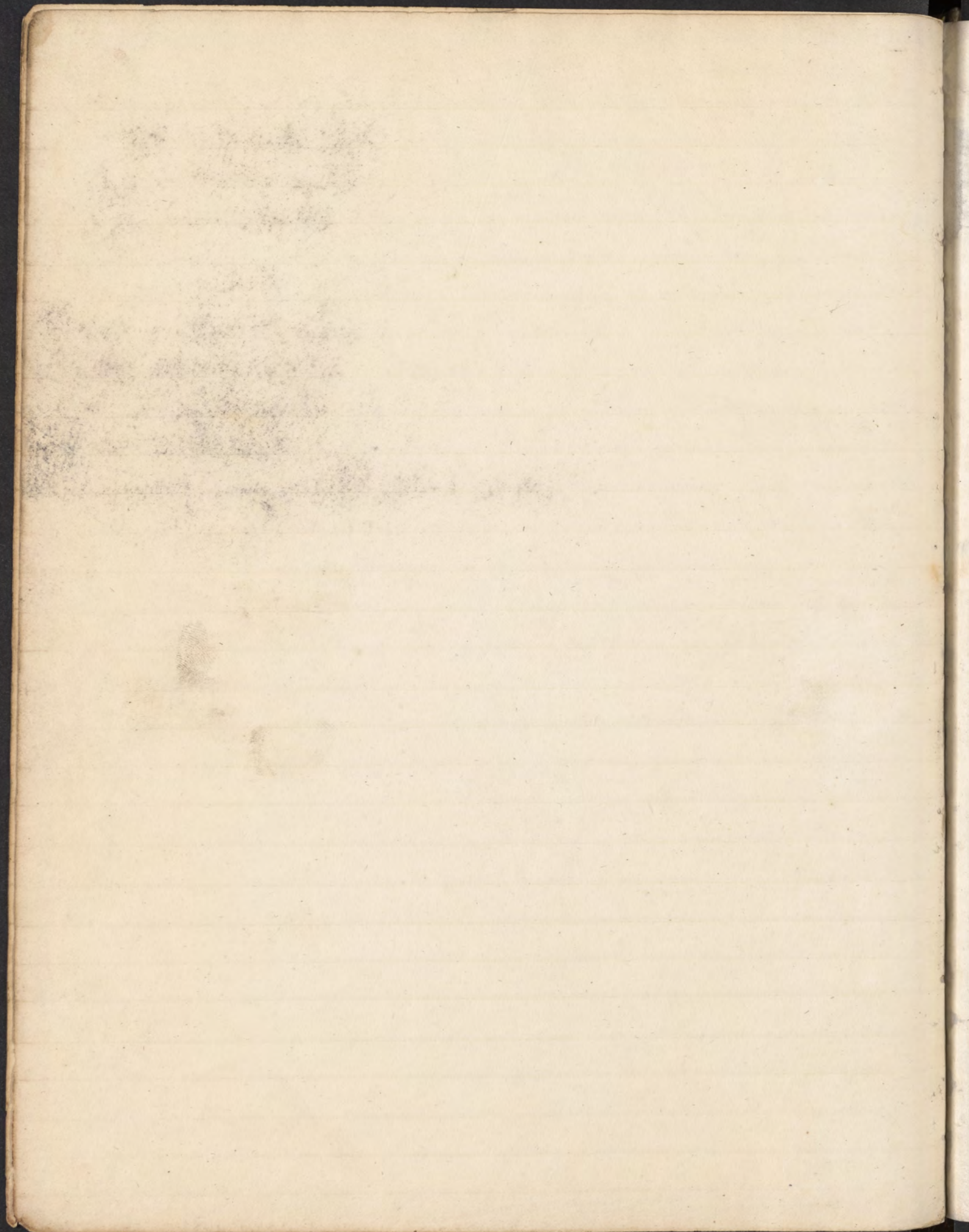












Gal Marty 2j
Gasp Neo - 2j
Water - 2j

del

Gal Marty - 2j
Gasp Neo 2j +
Loofduin - 2j
Water - 2j

Dose labe Spruyn - pro ra mte

Cathartics -

Praxinos Orny - Manna dose ʒi to ʒij

Sarter Emul - tss

~~1st~~ 1st Sulph Acid ʒ, Crem Tart ʒ

The first law of Epidemics is that no two, arising
of equal force can exist at the same time
in the same patient

By time Epidemics they become milder
then the more epidemic

Epidemics are influenced in Character by
the Air, Ventilation &c. No two years
did yellow fever exist on the same symptoms

Dr. Gibson recommends the following ointment
in Ophthalmia &c -

R. Hor Shepher ʒij

Carb ammon ʒij

Soap lard - ʒiv Mft.

May mix size of pin head with oil & mass
bottle. Or inject $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 gr ~ 3 gr of water
in tubercles occurs. Inject of dilute Nitric Acid
or dilute Muriatic Acid. It will create much
pain first but after a while will relieve much.
If stones are apt to produce structure.

Ice cold water in which the testes & sperm⁴⁴
are frequently to be kept has sometimes
cured Gonorrhoea in 8 or 10 days when no
other remedy has been used.

